The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7200. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTIONS.

THE REGULAR TICKETS SCRATCHED EVERYWHERE.

IOWA REPUBLICAN, AS USUAL—OHIO DEMOCRATIC, WITH A REPUBLICAN LOSS OF TWO CONGRESSMEN—A GAIN OF A REPUBLICAN DELEGATE FROM DAKOTA—RETURNS MEAGRE—RIOTING IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Elections were held yesterday in Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, West Virginia, and the Territory of Dakota. The returns given below, from our special correspondents and the Associated Press, indicate the election of the Democratic State tickets in Ohio and Indiana, in the former State by about 4,500 majority. Iowa and Nebraska have been carried by the Republicans; and in Arkansas, where only the Democrats voted, that party, of course has everything its own way. West Virginia elected Congressmen only. In the First District Nathan Goff, Jr., the Republican candidate, has made a gallant fight, but we can hardly count upon his election. The remaining two districts must be conceded to the Democrats.

In the election of Congressmen the Democrats have certainly made a gain of two members in Ohio, and two other districts remain doubtful. In Indiana the Democrats have three members, and perhaps will claim two more.

Nebraska, where four State tickets were in the field, remains true to its Republican antecedents. The Republicans of Indiana claim the State Legislature, upon which will devolve the election of a United States Senator. The Legislature of Nebraska, which is Republican, will also elect a Senator.

STATE OFFICERS PROBABLY ELECTED

INDIANA.

Democratic.

Secretary of State—John Enos Neff.
Auditor—Ebenezer Henderson.
Treasurer—Benjamin C. Shaw.
Attorney General—Clarence A. Buskirk.
Supreme Judge—Horace P. Biddle.
Superintendent of Instruction—James H. Smart.

IOWA.

Republican.

Secretary of State—Josiah T. Young.
Auditor—Buren R. Sherman.
Treasurer—William Christy.
Attorney General—M. E. Cutts.

NEBRASKA.

Republican.

Governor—Silas Garber.
Secretary of State—Bruno Tschuck.
Treasurer—Joseph C. McBride.
Attorney General—George H. Roberts.
Superintendent of Instructions—J. M. McKenzie.

OHIO.

Democratic.

Secretary of State—William Bell, Jr.
Supreme Judges—Luther Day, William W. Johnson.
School Commissioner—Thomas W. Harvey.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

INDIANA.

1. William Heilman, Republican.
2. James D. Williams, Democrat.
3. Michael C. Kerr, Democrat.
4. William J. Robinson, Republican.
5. William S. Holman, Democrat.
6. Milton S. Robinson, Republican.
7. John Coburn, Republican, doubtful.
8. Morton C. Hunter, Republican.
9. Thomas J. Cason, Republican, doubtful.
10. William H. Calkins, Republican.
11. James K. Evans, Republican.
12. Robert S. Taylor, Republican.
13. John H. Baker, Republican.

IOWA.

1. George W. McCrary, Republican.
2. John Q. Tufts, Republican.
3. Cyrus T. Granger, Republican.
4. Henry O. Pratt, Republican.
5. James Wilson, Republican.
6. Ezekiel S. Sampson, Republican.
7. John A. Kasson, Republican.
8. James W. McDill, Republican.
9. Addison Oliver, Republican.

OHIO.

1. Milton Sayler, Democrat.
2. Henry B. Banning, Democrat.
3. John Q. Smith, Republican.
4. Lewis B. Gunckel, Republican.
5. Americus V. Rice, Democrat.
6. Frank H. Hurd, Democrat, probably.
7. Lawrence T. Neal, Democrat.
8. William Lawrence, Republican.
9. James W. Robinson, Republican, probably.
10. Charles Foster, Republican.
11. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Republican, probably.
12. Ansel T. Walling, Democrat.
13. Milton I. Southard, Democrat.
14. John P. Cowan, Democrat.
15. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Republican.
16. Lorenzo Danforth, Republican.
17. David M. Wilson, Democrat, probably.
18. James Monroe, Republican.
19. James A. Garfield, Republican.
20. Henry B. Payne, Democrat.

NEBRASKA.

Lorenzo Crounse, Republican.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Benjamin Wilson, Democrat, probably.
2. Charles G. Faulkner, Democrat.
3. Frank Hereford, Democrat.

DAKOTA.

Jefferson P. Kidder, Republican, (Delegate.)

OHIO.

INDICATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC GAINS—THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET PROBABLY DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct 13—10:30 P. M.—Returns from about fifty precincts from differents parts of the State indicate a Democratic gain over the vote for Governor of last year of 1,971, and a Republican gain of 716, leaving a net Democratic gain of 1,155. The Democratic Committee have information that Cleveland and Cuyahoga County give Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 300 majority, being a Democratic gain of nearly 3,000, and that Payne, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the same county over Parsons by 800 majority.

The election throughout the State seems to have been a remarkably quiet one, and from present indications the total vote has been much below what both parties expected. The uniform Democratic gains from almost every quarter make it look discouraging for the Republicans. The bulk of the news is so far received at Democratic head-quarters, which goes to show the drift of things at this hour; the Republican committee are almost ready to give up the State Ticket as lost to them.

THE STATE UNDOUBTEDLY DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13—11:30 P. M.—Trumbull County gives less than 1,200 Republican majority, against almost 1,800 last year. The prospect of Robinson's election to Congress from the Ninth District is good. His has been regarded as one of the doubtful districts. Foster, Republican, for Congress, has a much larger vote in Sandusky City than two years ago. It now appears that Payne, Democrat, in the Twentieth District, has received about 1,500 majority over Parsons.

There is no longer any doubt that the State has gone Democratic by a majority somewhat greater than Allen received for Governor last year.

12:30 A. M.—Woodworth, Republican, for Congress in the Seventeenth District, is possibly defeated by Wilson, Democrat, the latter having gained about 1,000 votes over last year. It is believed, however, that fuller returns from the District will show Woodworth to be ahead, as his election was thought among the best assured in the State. So far as heard the Democrats have gained two Congressional Districts, the Sixth and Twentieth. The result in the Second District is not yet known. There are upward of 1,600 voting precincts in the State, and of these about one-third have been heard from, showing net Democratic gain over last year of about 3,500.

1 A. M.—Returns from about one-half of the voting precincts in the State, exclusive of any reports, indicate a Democratic gain of about 4,500 on the State ticket. The Democrats are now claiming the election of Poppleton over Robinson to Congress from the Ninth District and Vance over Bundy from the Eleventh; but the Republicans do not concede either. At this hour the City Hall, where the Republicans received returns, is almost entirely deserted, everybody having gone home acknowledging the success of the opposition.

REPUBLICANS SCRATCHING THEIR CANDIDATES—GARFIELD RE-ELECTED BY A REDUCED, AND FOSTER BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The contest in the Cleveland (Twentieth) Congressional District, between the two rival candidates for Representative, during a few weeks past, has been one of the most spirited that ever occurred in this section of Ohio. As THE TIMES readers are aware, there was considerable disaffection in the ranks of the Republicans on learning that their convention had again placed in nomination Hon. Richard C. Parsons. Ever on the alert, the Democrats were quick to take advantage of this, and at their District Convention, which was held soon after, they selected H. B. Payne as their standard-bearer. Mr. Payne, a man of considerable prominence throughout the district, and also of much popularity, with a reputation for sterling integrity, was undoubtedly the strongest man whom the party could have chosen to run. The two candidates immediately proceeded to "stump" the district, and great excitement resulted from the meetings which were nightly held. Parsons' first great argument was the breakwater, which his friends alleged he could obtain for Cleveland without difficulty, on account of his partially successful exertions before in behalf of the project. Payne's upholders believed him to be the best best breakwater man, and the war between the candidates at length became so bitter that a large force of police was required at the meetings to prevent disturbance from the opposite party. The Republican papers ranged themselves on the side of Parsons, only because he represented their party, with the exception of the *Leader*, in which he is said to be a large stockholder.

The largest vote ever cast was polled in this city to-day. All day long the excitement ran at fever heat, and business was almost entirely suspended. Everything seemed to centre in the Congressional election, and men in all stations of life devoted all day to the election. With all the excitement but few disturbances took place. With the Republicans, scratching was the order of the day, Parsons being the victim. The feeling against him was very bitter, and hundreds of our best Republican citizens openly voted the full ticket with Payne substituted for Parsons. At this writing, but three wards are in, giving a Democratic gain of 640, indicating that Payne will carry the city by 3,000, and the district by between 1,500 and 2,000.

It is not necessary to review matters in the Nineteenth, Hon. James A. Garfield's district. The great personal popularity and influence of the candidate was far too weighty for his opponents, the "bolters," to overcome, and although some were exceedingly bitter toward him, they did not themselves anticipate, except at first, that anything could be done to defeat him, in view of the large majorities he heretofore obtained.

Specials to the Cleveland *Herald* from the Nineteenth, Tenth, and Sixth Districts, indicate Democratic gains on the State ticket. The vote in Garfield's district was very heavy, the Republican majority being cut down very much, but not enough to defeat Garfield.

Foster, in the Tenth District, is elected by an increased majority over Seney.

One township in the Sixth District shows a heavy Democratic gain.

CHARLES FOSTER, REPUBLICAN, ELECTED BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The returns up to this hour (2 A. M.) indicate that Charles Foster is elected by a small majority.

COMPARISON OF THE VOTE ON STATE TICKET.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—A comparison of the vote on Secretary of State for ten city precincts and three townships, officially reported, shows 1,112 Democratic gain over the vote for Governor last year on an aggregate vote of 9,000. Saylor (Dem.) for Congress in the First District, runs far ahead of his ticket. Only a few returns from the Second District are in, but they show Banning running behind, and Stevenson much ahead of the ticket. The race in the Second District will be exceedingly close between Stevenson and Banning. The Democratic county ticket will probably be elected by several thousand, except for County Commissioner. From returns received the indications are that the Democratic majority in Hamilton County on the State ticket will be 4,000 or 5,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Up to midnight returns of the vote on Secretary of State have been received from 261 townships and wards, giving a net Democratic gain of 4,000 over Allen's majority in 1873. At this ratio the Democratic majority in the State will be 25,000. But few returns have been received for the remainder of the State ticket or Congress. The indications are that the Democrats have carried the doubtful districts.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF PARSONS IN THE TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The election here passed off quietly. A very large vote was polled.

The indications are that Parsons, Republican, for Congress, will be defeated by Payne, Democrat, by from 2,000 to 2,500 majority.

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Unofficial returns from seven city and two county precincts indicate much scratching, and irregular gains. Sayler, (Dem.,) for Congress in the First District, gains on the vote for Governor last year 60 in three precincts, and Stevenson, for Congress, in the Second District, in the Clifton precincts, loses 20, but gains 200 in the Seventeenth Ward, loses 140 in the Sixteenth and gains 34 in a country township. The Liberal Republican vote of last year seems to return to the Democrats in some wards, to the Republicans in others, and in others to both. The comparison of majorities is with the vote for Governor last year.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICANS IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—Private advices from Republican sources in Toledo concede the election of Frank H. Hurd (Dem.) to Congress, defeating Albert M. Pratt, (Rep.)

DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATES OF THE RESULT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Basing then judgment on special dispatches to the city papers the Democrats claim the election for Congress of McMahon in the Fourth District, Hurd in the Sixth, Poppleton in the Ninth, and Payne in the Twentieth.

Dispatches from counties in Western and Southern Ohio report the Democratic gains as greater than in the city.

Returns from fifty-one precincts and wards in Cincinnati and Hamilton County, casting 28,000 votes, give Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 15,800, and Wikoff, Republican, 12,200. For Congress the same fifty-one precincts give in the First Distric 3,500 majority for Saylor, Democrat, and in the Second District, 1,000 majority for Banning, Democrat. There are thirty-three precincts to hear from.

The fullest returns are in from the First District.

The city wards have been subdivided since last election, which renders a statement of gains almost impossible.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The Democrats claim the election of David M. Wilson for Congress in the Seventeenth District.

INDIANA.

RIOTING IN INDIANAPOLIS—THE CONGRESS DISTRICTS—SCRATCHING GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—A special to the Chicago *Times* from Indianapolis, Ind., says the elections passed off quietly at nearly all the polls in that city. For one week both parties had been preparing for the occasion and last night the old politicians were heard to say that no such interest had been manifested by the people generally in any election since 1864. The unexpected manner in which the Democrats elected a majority of the Common Council last Spring led them to believe that Indianapolis was a Democratic city, while the Republicans, chagrined at their defeat, were determined to reveal the fact that their party was still in the majority. Every hack, baggage, and express wagon in the city, and many private carriages were brought into use by both parties for conveying people to the polls. Business was almost entirely suspended, and the city was filled with imported Germans and Irishmen. A large number of arrests were made. The Fourth and Fifth Wards were scenes of excitement and riots, as usual. In the former a disturbance occurred about noon, occasioned by a negro attempting to vote the Democratic ticket, to which his colored brethren objected. Hot words followed, the Police interfered, and a general riot commenced, the negroes driving off the Police with stones and bricks. Reinforcements were prompt to arrive, and after several knock downs the ringleaders were finally captured. Several pistol-shots were fired, but by whom is not known. In the Fifth Ward Irishmen were no less fierce, and manifested their Democratic prerogatives by cursing and severely beating an old Irishman who was peddling the wrong kind of ticket. Subsequently Mr. T. J. Powers was run off from the polls by the mob for persisting in challenging voters. Revolvers were freely used, but no arrests were made.

The tickets were badly scratched and it is believed that no estimate as to how the city has gone, can be arrived at before to-morrow. Both parties claim the victory, and betting is going on vigorously on the success of John Coburn and Frank Landers, the opposing candidates for Congress.

A dispatch from Richmond, Ind., to the same paper says that nearly 3,000 votes were polled, which is the full strength of both parties. Baxter, the Republican candidate is badly scratched, but is probably elected. The indications are that the entire county ticked is elected by about 1,000 majority, which will leave Claypool and Rowan, for Congress, very close and doubtful. The State Republican ticket will run behind.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—No election ever held in the State called forth more interest and a larger vote than the one to-day, and none in which the result was ever more uncertain. In this city the vote reached near 18,000. The frauds perpetrated by the Democrats, who control the Police, were utterly shameless, and a number of arrests were made of the most riotous repeaters and illegal voters. As a result of the frauds the Democrats claim the county by 100 majority, and have been very jubilant all night. The length of the ticket and the Independent County tickets throughout the State, make it impossible to arrive at anything definite to-night. The count will not be completed before to-morrow night, and the committees of both parties have adjourned for the night. From the scattering reports, it is believed that the Republican State ticket is elected. Heilman is elected to Congress in the First District, and in the Fifth, it is probable, that Holman has defeated Claypool. The delegations will stand First, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts Republican; and the Second, Third, Fifth, and Twelfth Democratic, with the Seventh and Ninth doubtful. The Democracy claim the Seventh by a good round majority. But while the district is doubtful the prospects favor Coburn's re-election. Independent county tickets on the part of the Farmers' Party have been successful in upsetting calculations; but so far the heaviest losses have been in the Democratic counties. The Legislature will probably be in the control of a party of Independents. This (Marion) county is Democratic by about 400.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN IN BOTH BRANCHES—THE INDEPENDENT VOTE LIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—Returns come in very slowly, with nothing to indicate a definite result on the State ticket. A few scattering returns show about equal Republican and Democratic gains. The vote for the Independent ticket is very small. Comparisons will be made in the vote for the State ticket in 1872. The Republicans claim a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Of the twenty-four State Senators holding over, seventeen are Republican. Twenty-six Senators are to be elected.

REPUBLICAN GAINS—THE STATE TICKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The returns from the State election are very meagre. Official reports from sixteen townships in fourteen counties show Republican gains of 291, and Democratic gains of 194. In Tippecanoe County the election of the Republican ticket is conceded. In Cass County the Republicans gain one member in the Legislature. In Floyd County the People's ticket is probably elected. In Wayne County Baxter, the author of the Temperance bill, is elected to the State Senate, and leads his ticket. In the First Congressional District Heilman, Republican, is elected—a Republican gain. In the Fifth Congressional District, Claypool, Republican, runs behind his ticket, which will probably elect William S. Holman, Democrat. There is no probability now of getting enough returns to-night to indicate a result on the State ticket. In this city the contest is very close. Both parties claim it.

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 14.—Owing to scratching, at this hour—1 A. M.—it is impossible to give any definite returns, as none of the precincts have yet finished counting. It is generally considered, however, that the full Republican County ticket has been elected. The vote on the State ticket is in doubt.

Heilman, Republican for Congress, is believed to have been elected by a large majority, which it is thought in the district, will reach 1,000.

In Posey County both parties claim a victory.

Private dispatches indicate Republican gains in Gibson County.

Both parties claim Spencer County.

Warrick County will give Fuller, Democrat, for Congress, between 400 and 500 majority.

M. C. KERR ELECTED BY 2,000 MAJORITY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13.—Returns from the Third Indiana District indicate that Jackson, Floyd, Washington, and Clarke Counties have each given M. C. Kerr, Democrat, a majority for Congress, which insures his election.

Nothing is yet heard from the other three counties in the district.

Kerr's friends claim his election by 2,000 majority. The Democratic State ticket in the Third District was carried by an increased majority over the vote of 1872.

IOWA.

EVERYTHING REPUBLICAN—KASSON'S, THE CLOSE DISTRICT, GIVES 2,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 13.—Nine Congressmen and State officers were chosen in Iowa to-day. The few returns received indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by a majority somewhat greater than last year. The following are the officers elected: Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Treasurer of State, William Christy; Auditor of State, B. R. Sherman; Attorney-General, M. E. Cutts; Register of State Land Office, David Secore; Clerk of Supreme Court, Edward K. Holmes; Reporter of Supreme Court, John S. Runnells. The most exciting contest in the State was the Seventh Congressional District, Mr. Kasson, the Republican nominee, being opposed by a faction in the party, who mainly voted for John D. Whitman, the anti-monopoly nominee. Eight precincts in this county give Kasson 178 majority, a gain over last year of 66. The county has probably given him 800 majority. Two precincts in Dallas show a slight gain, while returns from Madison and Warren indicate heavy gains. Kasson is probably re-elected by over 2,000 majority.

Gov. Carpenter had last year 1,045 majority.

Lee County, in the First District, gives Palmer, Opposition, 450 majority, a Republican gain of 100 from last year. Partial returns from Van Buren also show gains, rendering probable the election of George W. McCrary. The Anti-Monopoly majority in this district last year was 156. John W. Sheean, opposition in the Second District, is possibly elected. The other districts have in all probability elected Republicans, namely: Charles T. Granger in the Third, Henry O. Pratt in the Fourth, James Wilson in the Fifth, E. S. Sampson in the Sixth, James W. McDill in the Eighth, and Addison Oliver in the Ninth.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET ELECTED—M'DILL, REPUBLICAN, FOR CONGRESS, AHEAD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The following election returns have been received from Iowa up to this hour. (10 P. M.:)

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 13.—It is hardly probable that definite returns can be obtained for this city to-night on account of the large number of scratched ballots, but the city has undoubtedly given J. W. McDill, (Rep.,) for Congress, 300 majority.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 13.—A light vote has been polled here, and the result is doubtful, but it is generally believed the Republican State ticket has carried the county by a light majority.

GLENWOOD, Oct. 13.—In Mills County Josiah T. Young, Republican, for Secretary of State, has about 150 majority, and McDill, Republican, for Congress, about 200 majority.

In Decatur County the vote was light. Young will probably carry the county by 50 to 100 majority.

Clinton.—There are not sufficient returns received to base figures, but the opinion is that the Grangers have carried the County.

Iowa City.—The vote in this County was light The Anti-Monopoly ticket is 250 to 350 ahead.

Dubuque—This county will give about 1,200 majority for L. L. Ainsworth, Anti-monopoly, for Congress, which is much less than the usual Democratic majory. Indications favor the election of C. T. Granger, (Rep.,) for Congress.

Afton—Union County cast a full vote. The indications are that the entire Republican ticket has a majority in the county.

Mount Pleasant—In Henry County the Republican State ticket will have 300 majority. The vote on Congressman is close, with the probabilities in favor of G. W. McCrary, Rep.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 13.—From the returns so far received the indications are that the Republican State ticket has been elected by the usual large majority, and that the entire delegation to Congress is Republican. The opposition to Kasson in this district in his own party does not seem to have taken away enough votes to lessen the majority. The contest was close. The contest was also close in the district represented by Pratt, Bowman, Independent, receiving a good many Republican votes.

SIOUX CITY, Oct. 13.—Woodbury County, three precincts, give Young, Rep., for Secretary of State, 41 majority, and Oliver, Rep., for Congress, 19 majority.

NEBRASKA.

TEN THOUSAND REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—A LEGISLATURE THAT WILL NOT RE-ELECT TIPTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 13.—The election passed off very quietly throughout the State today. The Democratic Party made no effort to elect its State ticket, but had some hope of a majority in the next Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator. The indications from the meagre returns received are, that a very light vote has been polled, and that a Republican Congressman and State officers have been elected by at least 10,000 majority, and that the Republicans have elected 40 and the Democrats 12 members of the Legislature, giving the Republicans 28 majority on joint ballot, thereby securing a Republican United States Senator in place of Tipton.

Hon. John M. Thayer, former Senator from this State, has been making an active canvass, and it is thought by the knowing ones that he will be elected United States Senator by the Legislature, which assembles in January next. Omaha City and Douglass County both give Republican majorities, but just how large is not known, as the returns are not all in.

GOV. DIX AT POUGHKEEPSIE

THE TROOPS REVIEWED AND VASSAR COLLEGE VISITED.

THE RECEPTION AT THE TOWN—THE REVIEW IN THE AFTERNOON—VISIT TO VASSAR—RECEPTION IN THE EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 13.—Gov. Dix left Albany this morning on the 9:40 train, accompanied by his staff.

The trip down was unmarked by anything special until Rhinebeck was reached. At this point the car was entered by Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and a subcommittee of the Citizens' Reception Committee.

These gentlemen cordially welcomed his Excellency, and spent the time between Rhinebeck and Poughkeepsie in conversing with the visitors. At noon the train got to this place, and the party was met at the depot by a Reception Committee appointed on Saturday evening.

Outside the depot on Main street the Sixteenth Battalion of Westchester County was drawn up to receive the Governor, who raised his hat to their salute on entering his carriage, and was escorted by the troops and Major Gen. Husted and his staff to the Morgan House. The aspect of Poughkeepsie at this time was such as it might have been expected to wear on some commemoration of a grand national event. The houses were draped and festooned all along Main street with parti-colored stripes of bunting from sidewalk to roof. All the inhabitants occupied positions of vantage, either at windows, on house-tops, or on the street. Cheer after cheer rent the air as the Governor appeared, and the procession, with its martial music and finely-uniformed officers, slowly wound its way up the hill. Business was suspended, and all the city learned of the Governor's arrival through the booming of the saluting guns. On reaching the hotel the Governor and staff lunched. After two o'clock the visitors proceeded in carriages to the club-house of the Hudson River Driving Park Association to await the formation of the Fifth Division on the grounds. Some time elapsed before the Aid de camp was dispatched by the Major General commanding—James W. Husted—to notify the Governor that parade was formed. The grounds and stands were crowded, and the united efforts of a battalion of infantry were almost unable to keep within the prescribed limits the thousands of spectators. At 4:45 Major General Husted saluted the Commander-in-Chief, who, with the Generals and members of his staff, Dr. Vassar, Major Eastman, and some officers from West Point, stood on a newly-erected platform on the edge of the track. The regiments formed by companies, and marched past the Governor in this order:

Major Gen. Husted and Staff.
Band.
Twenty-seventh Regiment.
Band.
Sixteenth Battalion.
Brig. Gen. Brown and Staff.
Band.
Nineteenth Regiment, Orange County.
Brig. Gen. Beach and Staff.
Band.
Twenty-first Regiment, Col. Smith.
Band.
Forty-seventh Regiment, of Brooklyn, Col. Austen.
Brig. Gen. Rhodes and Staff.
Band.
One Hundred and Third Regiment.

The Forty-seventh, of Brooklyn, it ought to be observed here, were merely visiting the division; but their marching and soldierly demeanor excited the admiration of everybody. After the review the regiments were massed in solid column on the track around the stand, and Gen. Husted said: "Members of the Fifth Division of the National Guard, I have the honor to introduce your Commander in Chief." The Governor bowed to the assembled officers and men, and said:

SOLDIERS: I have been much gratified by your appearance and your exercises. They manifest that you have devoted yourselves zealously to your duties. The great secret of improvement is for every man to consider himself destined to a higher position, and to prepare himself for it. Every private should aim to qualify himself for the command of a company, and any company officer for the command of a regiment. With such a purpose, steady and true, the spirit of emulation will carry you to the highest grade of excellence. The old Militia organization which you have superseded embraced nearly two hundred thousand men. The National Guard, of which you are a part, numbers about twenty-four thousand. This reduction in numbers must be compensated by increased efficiency. If we are unfortunately to be suddenly involved in war, we should be compelled to call into the service large bodies of citizens wholly untrained, and the State would look to your ranks for officers to command them. Bear these suggestions in mind, act upon them zealously and faithfully, and you will have done your whole duty to yourselves and the State. That you will do so I cannot doubt, and in this assurance I take my leave of you, and wish you a safe return to your families and friends.

Cheer after cheer greeted the close of this speech, and as the Governor left the stand the martial strains of the different bands, playing "Hail to the Chief," accompanied him to his carriage.

When the Governor left the grounds he drove immediately, with his staff, to Vassar College, where he was received in the vestibule by President Raymond, Prof. Backus and the rest of the Faculty. He was ushered into the magnificent parlors, and introduced to the members. After a few moments' agreeable conversation, Prof. Backus welcomed the Governor in a few appropriate words, and said that it was the faculty's desire his Excellency should see a suite of students' rooms, class-rooms, cabinet, and parlors, and afterward visit the chapel, where the young ladies would assemble to meet him. Gov. Dix acquiesced in this arrangement, and, visiting the rooms, finally found himself in the chapel, the platform of which he and his staff occupied. The place was filled by the young students, and the spectacle was certainly a novel one by contrast with that of the afternoon. Immediately President Raymond arose and introduced the Governor to the students in a speech of some length. At its conclusion, with one accord the students arose and silently welcomed the guests. When the former sat down again Gov. Dix said:

I am very thankful to you for the kind expressions you have adressed to me personally. You have afforded me a gratification which I had not anticipated. I had heard much of your institution, and of the munificence of the founder, but I had no adequate conception of its organization, its discipline, or its methods of instruction. They seem to me to be admirable, and well calculated, by combining mental culture with physical exercise, to prepare young women for the active duties of life. In all you have said in regard to the higher education of women I fully concur, and I should be most happy if I could contribute in any measure to promote it. Young ladies, you are no doubt aware that I come to your city for the sole purpose of inspecting military corps, and I fear, in reviewing and addressing you, that I am overstepping the boundary which I had prescribed for myself; but if you will permit me to bring you within the programme of the day by considering you as a light brigade, not like Tennyson's six hundred, to be led by a blunderer to destruction, but to continue the peaceful tenor of your way under your skillful and trusted leaders; I say if you will indulge me for the moment in this flight of the imagination, I shall be perfectly within my rules and at liberty to compliment you, as I do sincerely, on the brilliancy of your appearance, and the perfection of your discipline.

This short speech brought the chapel ceremonies to an end, and the visitors returned to the parlors, where a collation awaited them. The Governor, however, did not remain to partake of it, but went to Mayor Eastman's to dinner. The staff went back to their hotel.

At 7:30 o'clock there was a grand reception at Mr. Eastman's place, which was magnificently illuminated. The grounds were crowded, and people could scarcely pass up or down the road. A grand serenade was given his Excellency by one of the military bands, and he was introduced by the Mayor to the assembled thousands, who greeted him with a storm of cheers. In response, the Governor said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I come among you in fulfillment of a purpose which I have entertained for a long time, of making myself acquainted, by observation, with the condition of the National Guard of the State. While I am very grateful to you for your friendly call, I feel it incumbent upon me as I am here on a purely official duty, to abstain from saying or doing anything which may, by a possible misconstruction, be deemed to have in view a personal or partisan object. But I cannot better respond to your kind welcome than by saying a few words to you in regard to the special object of my visit—an object under many aspects of deep interest to every citizen of the State. I have looked forward with much pleasure to the opportunity of reviewing the division of the National Guard which assembled in your city to-day, and which has afforded me much gratification by its soldierly appearance. The importance of the military organization of which it is a part has not always been properly appreciated, and I avail myself of the occasion to suggest some considerations which ought not to be overlooked. Under the act of Congress providing for the organization of the Militia, all able-bodied citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were enrolled and formed into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, with two or three company drills in each year and a regimental inspection, which was commonly called the general training. The theory of the system was that every citizen should be armed and have some familiarity with the use of arms. When I was Adjutant General of the State, over forty years ago, I reported to the Legislature, if I remember rightly, an organized Militia force of about 190,000 men. At the present time, if this system had been continued, we should have had about 400,000 able-bodied men enrolled and capable of performing military duty. Since the organization of the National Guard the old system of enrollment and the imperfect company and regimental drill have fallen into disuse, and the theory of the new system is, that instead of a large and defective militia force we should have a well-organized, armed, and disciplined National Guard of from 20,000 to 25,000 men. I state these facts for the purpose of indicating more distinctly the responsibility which is devolved upon it. It takes the place of the old militia organization as the guardian of the public order when its aid is invoked by the civil authority, and it is our chief and primary reliance in case of danger from abroad for the public defense. The aim of its officers should be not only to make it an efficient nucleus around which the people in sudden emergencies may gather and be prepared for active service, but it should also be made a nursery for officers like the Seventh Regiment of the City of New-York, which sent more than 600 of its numbers out of 1,000 into the commissioned grades of the regular army and the volunteer corps during our late civil war. I have, therefore, urged on the officers and members of the National Guard the duty of devoting themselves to this important object with a zeal commensurate with the confidence which the State has reposed in them. Their service is not wholly gratuitous. The State pays from $200,000 to $300,000 a year for its expenses. Arms and equipments are furnished to the commissioned officers and soldiers, and an allowance is made to them for uniforms, whereas, under the old system every citizen was obliged to furnish his arms at his own expense, and his uniform if he belonged to a volunteer corps. Armories and drill-rooms are also provided by the public, and it is in the power of every detached company to make itself perfect in the school of the soldier and the company, from which the transition to the battalion drill is comparatively easy. It is the duty of the Major Generals commanding divisions to see that these suggestions are faithfully carried into practice. I do not doubt that they will do so. I know it is more difficult in the interior of the State than it is in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, where several thousand men can be brought together at one moment and show by companies how well their duty has been performed. As I have already said, perfection in the elementary schools of the company and the soldier may be obtained anywhere, and with this preparation the smallest bodies of men may take part with efficiency in larger numerical combinations without any formidable difficulty. You may infer from what I have said the important relation which the National Guard bears to our political organization, and the strong claim it has to the countenance and encouragement of the local authorities and the inhabitants of the district in which the corps composing it are formed and prepared for service. If they were allowed to fall into neglect and become mere bands of untrained citizens we should have no efficient means for preserving domestic order, and for meeting sudden danger from without I established at the commencement of my Administration a system of thorough inspection. It has had the happiest results, and I have no hesitation in saying that the several divisions, including the one I have reviewed to-day, are capable of taking the field and acting efficiently at a moment's warning. I have deemed these remarks due to the National Guard, to you, and to the people of the State. I make them here because the review of to-day terminates my tour of inspection, and I know no place where they may be more appropriately made. You have a large and thriving city, lying midway between our chief emporium and the capital, and upon the great line of river and railroad communication. You have around you a country which from the earliest period in the history of the State has been celebrated for its fertility, its rural beauty, and its salubrity of climate. Your county has wielded a powerful influence in the councils of the State. You have prospered mainly by your persevering industry. Your county has not rushed recklessly into expenditure. It is not suffering from an imprudent extension of your credit. Though your city debt is large, the aggregate indebtedness of the county is very light. There are few communities which possess in a higher degree the elements of prosperity. That you may continue to prosper by a wise and prudent use of the means which Providence has bestowed upon you is my sincere wish.

In taking my leave of you, fellow-citizens, I desire to say a word on a subject which I have hitherto studiously avoided—I mean the approaching election in this State. It is one of those periodical occasions on which the people assemble in their respective districts and determine, after deliberate consideration, to whose hands the administration of their affairs can be most safely intrusted. To their decision in this case, and in all others, I shall yield a cheerful assent. I have always held that the great majority of all parties are perfectly honest in their intentions, and that there are certain cardinal principles which they sincerely desire to maintain. Among these are economy in expenditure, a prudent husbandry of our means, an avoidance, as far as it is practicable, of debt, careful use of the public credit, an honest discharge of our pecuniary obligations, an exemption from all unnecessary restrictions upon the freedom of commercial intercourse, and above all, purity in the exercise of the elective franchise. In the maintenance of these principles we shall find the surest guarantee of the preservation of our free institutions. With these few remarks, and with a renewed expression of my thanks for your cordial welcome, I tender you my best wishes, and bid you a cordial farewell.

At the close of his speech the Governor was loudly cheered, after which Gen. Husted and Gen. Wood made brief addresses. The Governor will leave for Albany to-morrow morning.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE INSURRECTION IN PROGRESS.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 13.—Advices at hand to-day from Buenos Ayres are to the effect that the insurrection has entered upon a new phase, and there are promises of an early and peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the Government authorities and the revolutionists. Both sides are anxious to avoid a conflict, and negotiations between them for a settlement of the differences have been commenced.

WEST VIRGINIA.

THE FIRST AND SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 13.—A very large vote was polled in this city to-day. Owing to the great amount of scratching, no townships have as yet reported their counts. They will probably not be completed before morning. Returns from the interior are coming in slowly. As far as received, Goff, Republican, for Congress, in the First District, is ahead. Not enough is known yet to form any opinion of the result. Faulkner, Democrat, for Congress, in the Second District, is undoubtedly elected

ARKANSAS.

A FULL VOTE—THE LITTLE ROCK VOTE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 13.—The election today was the most quiet and orderly ever held in this State. Not a single disturbance occurred. The vote was quite full. The indications are that the Conservatives have carried the city by 200 majority, and the county by 350 majority. No official returns will be received until midnight.

DAKOTA.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS CHOSEN.

BISMARCK, Oct. 13.—The election passed off quietly. Kidder, Republican, for Congressional Delegate, has 100 majority. The local Democratic ticket is elected.

YANKTON, Oct. 13.—Returns from ten towns give Kidder 307 majority. The indications are his majority will exceed 1,200 in Southern Dakota and 2,000 in the Territory.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and New-England, north-west to north-east winds, high barometer, cold and generally clear weather.

For the lower lakes, and thence to the upper Ohio Valley, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE TRIAL OF KULLMAN THE ASSASSIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The trial of Kullman, the would-be assassin of Prince Bismarck, is set down for the 29th inst. It is expected that Prince Bismarck will give evidence personally. The number of applications from foreign journalists for places in the court far exceeds the accommodations.

THE VON ARNIM CASE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Times* says that Count Von Arnim's son has written to the Berlin journals, denying that his father had any hand in the publication of the Ultramontane pamphlet entitled *The Revolution from Above*, in which the Foreign Office feared he would publish the missing documents.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Count Von Arnim has been transferred from prison to the Hospital of Charity.

THE RELEASE OF THE BISHOP OF TREVES.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The appeal of the public prosecutors against the release of the Bishop of Treves has been rejected.

SPAIN.

INDICATIONS OF THE END OF THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

SANTANDER, Oct. 13.—A report has reached here that Gen. Dorregaray, with 800 Carlist troops, has gone over to the Republican army. The report lacks confirmation, but it is stated that two Carlist battalions have surrendered at Algorta, and that others are offering to surrender upon condition that the Fueros is respected.

The Carlist provincial authorities in Durango have given public notice that those wishing to lay down their arms may do so.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Santander confirms the reports of the partial submission of the Carlists.

A CARLIST RAID INTO FONTARABIA REPULSED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that the Carlists entered Fontarabia, Province of Biscay, under cover of a fog yesterday, but were expelled after they had burned part of the town. Simultaneous attacks were made by the Insurgents on Irun and San Martial. The Carlists captured part of Beholi, commanding the International Bridge, but they were finally driven out.

THE SPANISH COMPLAINTS AGAINST FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—This morning's *Post* says that the Spanish Minister at Berlin has presented to the German Government a copy of Spain's note to France complaining of the latter's conduct in favor of the Carlists.

THE CARLIST FORCES BREAKING UP—SIGNS OF DEMORALIZATION EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A special dispatch to the *Times* reports that the City of Durango is in a state of insurrection against Don Carlos. Other Carlist towns have hoisted the white flag and advised the troops to lay down their arms.

It is stated that a conspiracy existed to murder Don Carlos, and was frustrated.

Gen. Elio has refused to command the Carlist troops on account of their acts of vandalism.

Gen. Moriones has asked leave from Madrid to March on Estella.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Duchess of Edinburgh is ill.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13.—The Norwegian bark Jason, at this port to-day, from New-York, is much damaged, having experienced a heavy gale.

A DISORDERLY MEETING IN BIRMINGHAM—THE MAYOR ACCUSED OF SEEKING KNIGHTHOOD.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A public meeting was held in Birmingham to-night, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against illegal use of the public moneys to defray the expense of illuminating the city on the occasion of the anticipated visit of the Prince of Wales. The speakers denounced the Mayor and accused him of seeking favor with the Court in order to obtain a knighthood. Opprobrious epithets were applied to the Prince of Wales, and other violent language was used, which called out strong expressions of dissent. The proceedings throughout were very disorderly.

THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, Oct. 14—6 A. M.—The *Court Circular* says the Duchess of Edinburgh is well, but has been advised not to travel, and, consequently, she could not go to the country yesterday as she intended.

FRANCE.

THE MAN-OF-WAR WITHDRAWN FROM CIVITA VECCHIA.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—It is officially announced to-day that the French man-of-war steamer Orenoque has just been recalled to Toulon. Her departure from Civita Vecchia implies no change in the relations between France and the Pope. Another vessel will be placed at the Holy Father's disposal at a French port in the Mediterranean.

ROME, Oct. 13.—The French war steamship Orenoque left Civita Vecchia to-day.

TURKEY.

CIPHER MESSAGES NO LONGER FORBIDDEN ON THE TURKISH LINES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The Government has withdrawn its prohibition of the transmission of cipher messages on the telegraph lines in Turkey.

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN BY FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—The Turkish town of Akhiolyi, containing 5,000 inhabitants, and situated on the Gulf of Burghas, in the Black Sea, has been totally destroyed by a conflagration.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING—THE CESAREWITCH WON BY AVENTURIERE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Newmarket second October meeting began yesterday.

The race for the Cesarewitch Stakes, a free handicap of twenty-five sovereigns each, fifteen forfeit, with two hundred added, the second horse to receive fifty sovereigns, sixty-two subscribers, took place to-day, and was won by Lord Aylesbury's b. f. Aventurière, by Adventurer, out of Cantine, 3 years old. Mr. F. Swindell's b. g., by Wamba, out of Truth, by Lambton, 4 years old, came in second, and Gamecock third. There were twenty-five starters. The final betting was twenty-five to one against Aventurière, five to one against the Truth gelding, and twenty to one against Gamecock. The race was closely contested by Aventurière and the Truth gelding, the former winning by only a head amid great excitement. Gamecock was a bad third. Mr. Brayley's six-year-old b. h. Mornington was the favorite at the start, but he pulled up lame. Glover rode the winner.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION.

PRESENTATION OF REPORTS AND MEMORIALS—FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The proceedings of the Episcopal Church Convention yesterday were mostly of a routine character. The reports of committees and the presentation of memorials occupied a good deal of time. One of these memorials was from the Diocese of Arkansas, calling attention to the great and increasing variety of practices in the conduct of the ritual services of the Church, and praying for a clear understanding of ritual usages. Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of Kansas, also presented a protest against ritualistic practices. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield made a farewell address to the convention, thanking it for the brotherly love and sympathy with which it regarded the mother Church. A full report of the proceedings will be found below.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS—FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the President took the chair and the minutes of the previous day were approved as usual. The President then announced that two plans had been suggested in communications to him to govern the presentation of memorials. One was that the roll should be called and that any having memorials to offer should do so when their names were called. The other plan was that any gentlemen having memorials to offer should send in their cards to the President, who would give an opportunity to the gentlemen sending them in the order in which they were received. The latter plan would be adopted for the present.

The reports of standing committees being next in order, the roll was called and the Committee on Elections reported as follows through their Chairman, Dr. Shipman, of Kentucky, who said:

"On behalf of the Committee on Elections I would respectfully report that due evidence has been received of the appointment of Mr. John H. Devereux as supplementary deputy from the Diocese of Ohio, in place of Mr. Morrison R. Waite, and of Rev. G. Jarvis Geer, D. D., as supplementary deputy from the Diocese of New-York, in place of Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D.; and that the names of these deputies have been given to the Secretary and entered upon the roll of the house."

On behalf of the Committee on Canons Dr. Watson, of South Carolina, presented the following reports:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That section 3 of canon 4 of title 2 be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 3. If the Bishops approve the recommendation of the Presbyters, and if the Rector or Assistant Minister shall refuse to comply with the requirement of the Bishop, made in pursuance of such recommendation, the Bishop shall proceed to forbid him the exercise of any ministerial functions within the diocese until he shall retract his refusal; or if the vestry or congregation shall refuse to comply with any such recommendation, they shall not be allowed any representation in the Diocesan Convention until they shall have retracted their refusal.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed amendment to section 2 of canon 6 of title 3, relating to the organization of new dioceses, respectfully report that they have considered the same and recommend the adoption thereof, as contained in the following resolution:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That section 2 of canon 6 of title 3 be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 2. In case there should be no Bishop who can call such primary convention pursuant to the foregoing provisions, then the duty of calling such convention for the purpose of organizing and the duty of fixing the time and place of its meetings shall be vested in the Standing Committee of the diocese within the limits of which the new one is erected, or of the Standing Committee of the eldest of the dioceses by the junction of which, or parts of which, the new diocese may be formed. And such Standing Committee shall make such call immediately after the ratification of a division by the General Convention.

The above reports were placed according to the rules of the calendar.

Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, presented the following additional report from the Committee on Canons:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed amendment to section 1 of canon 12 of title 2, so as to require a certificate to be produced by every communicant upon his removal from one parish to another, and forbidding any Rector to receive a communicant without such letter or certificate, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and are of the opinion that it is inexpedient. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be discharged from the consideration of the proposed amendments to section 1 of canon 12 of title 2 of the Digest.

This report was also placed on the calendar.

Dr. Graves, of Mississippi, presented a report of the Committee on Expenses.

The committee reported that, having examined the accounts of the Treasurer, they found them accurate and duly vouched. Total receipts, $13,526 95; expenditures, $13,094 61; leaving a balance of $432 34. On the recommendation of the committee the Treasurer was directed to reserve $500, subject to the call of the presiding Bishop, for the payment of such expenses as may be incurred by him in the discharge of the duties of his office during the next three years. The Treasurer was also instructed to pay to the Secretary of the House of Deputies $750, and to the Secretary of the House of Bishops $250.

Dr. Graves moved the re-election of Mr. Nathan Matthews, of Massachusetts, the present Treasurer. A ballot was, on motion, dispensed with, and Mr. Matthews was unanimously re-elected.

Next in order was the presentation of memorials, and Dr. Trimble, of Arkansas, having first sent his card to the President, was given the floor. He said he held in his hand a memorial in the form of a letter to the House of Bishops on the subject of ritualistic usages. It was referred to the House of Bishops.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

By permission, Dr. Hall, of Long Island, made a report from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, as follows:

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom by resolution of the house the question was referred whether the constitutional amendment set forth on page 201 of the Journal of the general convention of 1871 was duly proposed in that convention, and, if so proposed, whether such amendment has been duly notified to the several diocesan conventions, so as to be ready now for final action by this convention, respectfully report:

The amendment in question relates to the setting apart by the general convention of a portion of the territory of any organized diocese too large for the Episcopal supervision of the Bishop thereof, with the consent of such Bishop and of the Diocesan Convention, and the placing of such portion under missionary jurisdiction.

It was passed by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, on the 25th of October, 1871, and was sent to the House of Bishops for their concurrence. On the following day (Oct. 26) the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies finally adjourned, and on the next day (Oct. 27) the House of Bishops also adjourned without having taken any action on the proposed amendment.

In the third article of the constitution it is provided that the acts of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies shall have the operation of law unless the House of Bishops shall, within three days after a proposed act has been reported to them for concurrence, signify to the convention their approbation or disapprobation.

The committee are of opinion that no act of this house can take effect as an act of the convention by the failure of the House of Bishops to concur or nonconcur within the specified time, unless this house shall continue its session during the whole of that time, and that, by an earlier final adjournment, all acts of legislation not completed by the concurrence of both houses fall to the ground.

They are also of opinion that all amendments of the constitution require the approval of two successive conventions, and that when the act of approval by the first convention is incomplete in this instance, as the defect is not cured by notification to the Diocesan Conventions. Therefore the inquiry whether such notification has in fact been given is irrelevant.

On these grounds the committee come to the conclusion that the proposed amendment of the constitution referred to in the resolution of the house has totally failed.

The report was placed on the calendar.

The President here announced that their honored guest, Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield, was to leave that afternoon for his home, and was at present in the house to bid it a final adieu. The house all rose with one accord, the President left his place, and from it the Bishop of Lichfield said:

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

MY DEAR BRETHREN: I will not detain you long from the important business that you have to transact. I did not like, after the exceeding kindness with which we have been received here, personally and in public, to leave without coming here and giving expression in a few words of my fullness of gratitude to you, and of the earnest love and affection with which we shall continue to regard this branch of our great Anglican communion. I shall go back to England with my friends who have come with me to report, as I reported three years ago, the earnest love and brotherly sympathy with which you all regarded our dear old Mother Church in England. I have no doubt that that feeling of love will in time ripen into something more positive, and something more systematic, but on that point, of course, great necessity of deliberation exists. In this one respect, however, I think I may say a word with regard to my excellent friend, the Metropolitan Archbishop of Canterbury, for nothing could be more delicate than his feelings in reference to this subject, which I understand was debated here yesterday. When I presented the resolution to the upper house to the effect that the Archbishop should accept the office, by whatever name it may be called, equivalent to Patriarch in the ancient Church, the Archbishop substituted such words as these: That the matter be referred to a committee to communicate with the various branches of the Anglican communion throughout the world, to consider what should be the position occupied by the Archbishop of Canterbury among all these Churches in full communion with one another. You see with what delicacy this question is regarded in England by our chief pastor there. This is my own feeling; this is the feeling with which I came here, for we are governed by a Newtonian law of gravitation. All the heavenly bodies are governed by one law in which no one of these bodies is independent of the rest. They all revolve under the same law around the same central sun, though all have various laws by which they gravitate one toward the other. By the same law the moon revolves round the earth, and Saturn and Jupiter revolve, though other planets, and the double and triple stars, discovered by powerful telescopes, revolve round their common centre of gravity. I am quite certain, then, that there is an organic connection between all the branches of our Church, though that connection be of a spiritual nature—the most powerful force known, working invisibly and impalpably, and by that spiritual communion we all revolve around the same central sun, the Son of Righteousness; we gravitate toward one another in that feeling of brotherly love by which no man can be independent of another, and no branch of the Church can be independent of the other branches. I am firmly convinced that this will be our feeling; more, that it will come to some definite system like the laws of gravity that govern the whole solar system. Let me assure you of this one point, that I came here in the same spirit which I share with the Archbishop of Canterbury, not to claim in any manner, or to express any idea of having dominion over your faith, but simply we came to be helpers of your joy. That is the feeling with which we have come and in which we have been received, and it will continue to grow among us until all branches of the Church of England are more and more united in one great brotherhood in Christ. With these few words, which I hope have not seriously interrupted the business of the convention, I have now only to bid you all most earnestly and most affectionately farewell.

A delegate from Minnesota moved that the President be requested to offer the prayers of the Church for those going to sea, for the Bishop of Lichfield and his attendant clergy, and that the convention join in that prayer.

The motion was carried, and the prayer was accordingly read.

A COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

Dr. Beach, of New-York, said he wished to call the attention of the convention to an action which took place yesterday. Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, presented a table of lessons, which was referred to the Committee on Prayer Books. It was done through forgetfulness of the fact that the matter was already in the hands of the General Committee of the House and of the House of Bishops. In 1868 a clerical deputy from the diocese of Tennessee raised this question, and it was referred to the Committee on Prayer-books of this house, with the request that they would report upon it during that session. They reported that the subject was such that they did not feel themselves qualified to bring in a proper report. They themselves therefore moved that the subject be referred to the General Committee. In 1871 this committee desired to be continued, and was continued, but since that time, as they were all aware, several members of this committee, belonging to both houses, died, and Dr. Haight was unable to attend. He took it that that committee still existed, and he was informed by Dr. Craig this morning that he was moving in the House of Bishops that the vacancies in this committee be filled. He would move, therefore, that the vacancies in this house be also filled up.

Dr. Mead moved that the matter be referred to the General Committee on Dictionary for Lent; that the Committee on Prayer-books be discharged from the consideration of that paper. Carried.

President—I will say in reference to that general committee, the name of Dr. Haight being mentioned, that he is not a member of this house now. He recommended the appointment of Dr. Beach. The house approving, Dr. Beach was appointed.

MOTIONS TO AMEND THE CANONS.

Rev. Dr. Gillespie, of Michigan, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Canons to consider and report to this house on the expediency of so amending Canon 12, section 3 of Title 1 of the Digest as to provide for the case of a clergyman being charged with "offenses for which ministers may be tried and punished," committed prior to his removal to the diocese to which he now belongs, but which have not been the subject of investigation or trial.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That this house re-enact the preamble and resolution passed at the session of the general convention in 1829, viz:

Whereas, In the celebration of the communion office there is a variety of posture observed, and it is desirable that uniformity as far as practicable should be observed in this respect; therefore

Resolved, That this house do respectfully request of the House of Bishops the expression of their opinion as to the proper postures to be used in the said office, with a view of effecting uniformity in that respect during its celebration.

It was placed on the calender.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. Dr. Farrington, of New-Jersey, said it was provided by the Constitution of the General Theological Seminary that the Trustees shall present a report of their proceedings. He held in his hands the report which the Trustees now make to the General Convention, and he moved that it be referred to the Committee of the General Theological Seminary. It was so ordered.

A CHANGE OF FIGURES.

Dr. Farrington then offered a resolution that figures 5 and 7 in the twelfth line of subsection 4 of Canon 13, title 1, be changed to 6 and 8—page 64 of the Digest, last line of the page. The matter was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Farrington also offered a resolution that section 6 of Canon 13, title 1, be repealed. This was also referred to the Committee on Canons.

SYMPATHY WITH REV. DR. HAIGHT.

Dr. Van Deusen said he desired to offer a resolution simply of courtesy, which he had prepared yesterday morning, and should have presented then. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That this House heard on Saturday the announcement, with great regret, that Rev. Dr. Haight would be unable to be present at this session of the General Convention, therefore,

Resolved, That in view of his services in past years in this body, we desire to make grateful acknowledgment and tender our deep sympathy, while we assure him of our prayers for his recovery.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish him with a copy of this resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

AMENDING THE STANDING ORDERS.

Mr. Welsh, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the standing orders adopted at the General Convention of 1871, on the 18th day thereof, be amended by striking out the words, "directly and specifically affecting their respective jurisdictions, and no others, upon the motion of any member of this house," and inserting in place thereof the words, "but not to vote."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons.

THE GODLINESS OF CHURCH MEMBERS.

Rev. Jacob S. Shipman, of Kentucky, proposed a resolution asking that a committee be appointed to report upon what the provisions already enacted by this Church were for the godliness of church members. The question presented in his resolution was not whether any particular system should be presented, but simply to inquire whether any such enactments were needed or not. A resolution of a similar nature, he said, was offered at the General Convention held at Baltimore in 1871. But the convention having allowed the matter to remain over until within a few days of the close of the session, although it was passed by a nearly unanimous vote, it reached the House of Bishops too late to be confirmed. The resolution was ordered to be placed on the calendar.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

Rev. Dr. Beardsley, of Connecticut, offered a resolution, recommending that it be referred to a committee, to consider whether article 2 of the constitution ought not to be so amended as to make arrangements for the election of representatives to the convention in some degree according to the numerical strength of the parishes of each diocese.

Dr. Fallon, of Alabama—I move the resolution be referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. Carried.

CHANGING CANON NO. 4.

The President—Mr. Stone, of Delaware, offers a resolution that the Committee on Canons inquire into the expediency of changing Canon No. 4; also, that the same committee inquire whether the requirements for priests' orders ought not to be substituted for the requirements of deacons' orders.

Mr. Stone—I think, Mr. President, that at present candidates come into the church too easily. Men are now admitted as Deacons who have only the standard of qualification which any respectable Sunday-school teacher possesses. I now propose that instead of requiring candidates for Deacon's orders to be examined in the Bible only, they shall be examined also in the Prayer-book, and I move my resolution be referred to the Committee on Canons. Carried.

PROTESTING AGAINST RITUALISM.

Dr. Reynolds, of Kansas—I offer the following, Mr. President:

Whereas, The party known in our Church as "Advanced Ritualists," by persistent and disloyal efforts to reintroduce into this Church the distinctive errors of Romanism which our illustrious reformers threw out and protested against, at the time of the Reformation, has brought upon us all the evils, present and prospective, of the worst and most perilous crisis which has occurred in the history of our branch of the Church of Christ; therefore

Resolved, First, that all other means of warding off this grievous evil having been tried and failed, it has become a necessity of existence that such action be taken by the ensuing General Convention as will relieve the Church of the present peril.

Resolved, secondly, That the Deputies elected to the General Convention by this diocese be, and they are hereby, instructed and required, while maintaining the comprehensive catholicity of our beloved Church in regard to the great historical parties which legitimately belong to her, to use their utmost efforts to secure the adoption of such legislation by the General Convention as shall render any clergyman who teaches, preaches, or practices any of the distinctive errors of Romanism, such as Eucharistic Adoration, Auricular Confession, Purgatory, &c., in any cure belonging to this Church, forthwith amenable to discipline therefor by the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese, as for any other heretical departure from the truth as this Church has received the same.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Dioceses.

Dr. Trimble, of Arkansas—I ask, Mr. President, to present this document.

The President—Is it a resolution?

Dr. Trimble—Yes, sir, a resolution and a preamble. [Laughter.]

The document was passed up to the Secretary, who read the following:

To the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in General Convention assembled:

REVEREND AND BELOVED FATHERS IN GOD: We the clergy and laity of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, respectfully beg leave to represent that we are anxious to come to a clear and definite understanding of the ritual usages of the Church, in view of a great and increasing variety of practices in the conduct of the services thereof, by which, in some instances, our doctrinal soundness and apostolic character, as a branch of the true Catholic Church, have been called in question.

In the providence of God the Bishops of the Church have been placed over us as chief Pastors, leaders, and superintendents of the flock, and we gladly recognize their authority, responsibility, and loving care of the interests of the Church, as well as the wisdom that has ever characterized our episcopate.

With a view, as we hope, of harmonizing all parties, and to set forward the prosperity of the Church and to promote peace and good-will among us, we believe that it is possible for the Bishops to present, during the session of this convention, a scheme on the subject of ritual that shall prove satisfactory to all parties and become of binding force in all our dioceses.

We conceive that in the House of Bishops such a scheme can be originated and carried through with far greater ease and far less intensity of feeling than in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, because your house is a much smaller body and your sessions are wholly private, and being placed at the head of the Church and enjoying the grace of Episcopal consecration, we gladly recognize the fact that if our chief pastors are brought to unanimous agreement we shall have no difficulty in placing ourselves in harmony with your action.

And, finally, we believe that our chief hope of bringing about a satisfactory solution of the question of ritual lies at the door of the House of Bishops; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the foregoing memorial be and is hereby adopted by this house and referred to the House of Bishops.

A delegate—I object to the consideration of that matter.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri—I propose to offer a resolution.

The President—Please hand it up to the Secretary.

Mr. Blair—I doubt, Sir, whether he would be able to read it. [Laughter.] I had better read it myself first. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee to consider and report whether the subjects of legislation now referred to the Committee on Canons may not be classified and several committees constituted, to which the subjects may be appropriately referred.

The motion went upon the calendar.

Dr. Garrison, of New-Jersey—I would move an amendment to a canon. I move that in canon 10, title 1, line 14, after the words "satisfactory evidence," the following be added, "from the Bishop or other authority of the diocese with which he is canonically connected, that he is a clergyman in good standing in the diocese."

Referred to the Committee on Canons.

Mr. Clarke, of Georgia—I have a resolution of respect to the memory of deceased members, and I ask its reference to the Committee on Memorials.

The resolution was so referred without reading.

Dr. Mead, in offering a report from the Committee on Canons, suggested that the committee be increased by the addition of two members, and offered a resolution to that effect.

The President asked that the names of two very learned Prayer-book men be suggested, and the names of Dr. Hubbard and Dr. Beardsley were mentioned, and the house voted to add them to the committee.

On motion, the resolution proposed by Mr. Blair, of Maryland, was taken up.

Mr. Cornwall, of Kentucky, moved as an amendment that the committee should be subdivided according to the divisions of the Digest: First, a Committee on Ministry, Doctrine, and Worship; second, a Committee on Discipline; third, a Committee on the Organized Bodies of the Church; and fourth, a Committee on Miscellaneous Canons.

Mr. Montgomery hoped that the original resolution would prevail.

Mr. McCready was glad that the matter had come up for discussion.

Mr. Sheffey, of Virginia, thought that the general proposition contained in the resolution contemplated in effect the destruction of the Committee on Canons. Of course, if the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Kentucky was adopted, the Committee on Canons would go by the board: They would have Committees on Discipline and this and that other subdivision, but the venerable Committee on Canons, presided over by the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut, would be laid on the shelf. He, for one, was opposed to any action of the house that would destroy that committee, which had been the organ of legislation in that house for scores of years. He had heard gentlemen on the floor express profound sympathy with that committee in the labors they had undergone, but he did not know that the members of the committee themselves expressed any great sense of injustice by reason of the work devolving upon them. John Randolph used to say that the great bane of modern legislation was to be found in subdivided facilities for multitudinous legislation, and he (the speaker) considered one of the great safeguards of that house to consist in the mature experience and life-long devotion of the members of the Committee on Canons to the great interests of the Church which have in successive epochs been addressed to the consideration of that committee. If they put aside the gentleman from Connecticut who was on the committee, they would, as it were, close a great library, a treasure-house of knowledge on any subject pertaining to legislation on canons. He felt that the adoption of the resolution would be a new departure, and while they could get as good men in the house, there was danger of getting inexperienced and less learned men in canonical matters. He thought that no step should be taken hastily which would destroy the present committee, for this was virtually the purport of the resolution under consideration.

A recess was then taken.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session the President announced the appointment of Rev. O. P. Thackara, of Florida, in the place of Dr. Scott, also of Florida, upon the Committee on the State of the Church.

Rev. J. F. Girault, of Louisiana, moved as an amendment to the resolution under discussion before the recess that all after the word resolved be stricken out, and in place thereof be inserted the following:

"That a special committee of nine be appointed by the President, to which the Committee on Canons may refer such matter as it may deem necessary to expedite its business, the action of the special committee to be reported directly to the house." In support of his amendment, Mr. Girault observed that he thought the Committee on Canons were themselves the best judges as to whether they needed any relief or not.

Mr. Atwater, of Minnesota, thought the original resolution was simply one of inquiry as to whether the business now intrusted to the Committee on Canons could be so classified and divided as to give part of it to some other committee. The resolution did not reflect at all upon the committee. It was merely one of inquiry. The Committee on Canons was, he said, composed of some of the ablest material in the house, and had always done well the work committed to it. But there were other able committees not overburdened with work. The amendment left the matter just where it was.

A member, whose name was not announced, said that the amendment proposed to appoint a committee, to which the committee might delegate some of their business. Now, was this a co-ordinate or a sub-ordinate comittee?

Mr. Girault thought the question was answered by the amendment itself. The proposed committee was not a subordinate one, but was to do the work the Committee on Canons found itself unable to do, and was to report directly to the house.

Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, as Chairman of the Committee on Canons, spoke in its behalf.

Mr. Montgomery, of Western New-York, moved the following resolution as a substitute for everything upon the subject now before the House:

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be enlarged by the addition of eight members, to the end that they may create from their number subcommittees to consider special subjects referred to them by the committee.

He said that the defect of appointing a special committee to report to the house was that the house thereby lost the benefit of the talents of the Committee on Canons. This was avoided by his substitute.

Mr. Blair, of Maryland—The amendment proposed by my friend from Kentucky is not germane to the discussion, because this is simply a resolution of inquiry. It is a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire whether it be expedient to do certain things. Now, the gentlemen from New-York and Louisiana have proposed to amend that resolution of inquiry by a positive matter, and that is not germane to the question. These amendments cannot be entertained, and now a few words upon the original proposition. It seems to me that, while this committee was thoroughly efficient in the infancy of the Church, that at the present time, with its growing influence and importance it should be enlarged. A gentleman said the committee discharged its duties properly. I gladly acknowledge and honor them for their care and ability, but daily new questions arise which require attention. There is now a question agitating the public mind of the country which requires immediate settlement, and if this committee is overburdened with work we may have to adjourn without being able to legislate upon it. We want to facilitate the action of this convention, and so far from this resolution retarding its progress, it will materially assist it. That is the effect of a proper subdivision of labor, and I hope it will prevail. I would be the last person to cast any aspersion on the committee, and we desire to propose no revolutionary measure or anything of that kind, but deem that this proposition will be very beneficial in its results.

Rev. Dr. Marks, of Mississippi—I am not aware that the Committee on Canons has sought any relief from their labors, and as I see the House is ready to vote on the subject, I move that the whole subject be laid on the table. The motion was carried.

The report of the Committee on Canon No. 4, which has been already referred to, was again taken up. The report refers to the power of a Bishop and Presbyters to remove a recalcitrant minister when he refuses to take notice of recommendations made by his Bishop.

Rev. B. Rogers, of Texas, moved that the matter be recommitted to the committee as matters would arise in the consideration of the subject which should not be stated in open meeting.

The motion to recommit it was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE BISHOPS.

The following messages from the House of Bishops were read and placed in the calendar.

MESSAGE NO. 12.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That section 4, of paragraph 7, of canon 12, of title 1, be amended by inserting after the words "General Theological Seminary," these words following: "Professors and tutors in any university or college which is maintained and governed by two or more dioceses associated for that purpose."

MESSAGE NO. 13.

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That paragraph 1, of canon 4, of title 1, be amended by inserting after the words "Diocese," the words "Missionary District."

MESSAGE NO. 14.

The House of Bishops informs the House of Deputies that it has appointed the following persons as a joint committee on the part of this house, to nominate a Board of Missions: The Bishops of Nebraska, Central New-York, and New-Hampshire.

The report of the Committee on Expenses, recommending the appropriation of $500 to defray the expenses to be incurred by the Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, and $250 for the Secretary of the House of Bishops, was passed, with an amendment on the motion of Rev. Dr. Mead, raising the amount to $1,000.

A resolution was adopted in grateful recognition of the liberality of Trinity Church in the provision made for the members by which their expenses were so materially reduced.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution reported that the change proposed in article 5 had not been adopted, and offered a resolution asking to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Dr. Rogers, of Texas, moved that the subject be made the order of the day for Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

A report of the Committee on Canons, recommending no action on the proposed alteration of canons 2 and 3, was made the special order for Friday at 2 o'clock.

Dr. Perkins moved to refer to the Committee on Canons a resolution amending canon 4, section 2, by adding the following: "Whenever a minister absents himself from his parish for a period exceeding —— months consecutively, without having first obtained the consent of the vestry, the vestry may declare the parish vacant, and it shall so be." Carried.

Dr. Abercrombie, of New-Jersey, moved to refer to the same committee a resolution to correct a typographical error in section 1, cannon 10, title 2. Carried.

Mr. Meads, of Albany, moved to refer a resolution adding a subsection to section 2, cannon 9, title 3 empowering the Bishop to appoint a lay reader at publice service by special prayer and benediction, but without the imposition of hands. Carried.

The Secretary here made the usual announcements regarding the meeting of committees and the convention adjourned to this morning.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE ORDINANCE RELATIVE TO THE SLAUGHTERING OF ANIMALS—THE CARS OF THE EIGHTH AVENUE LINE TO BE VENTILATED—VITAL STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, the proposed ordinance reported by the Sanitary Committee in June last, removing the business of slaughtering of all animals for food above One Hundred and Tenth street, except in abattoirs erected on the water-front under the direction of the Board, and to which the butchers—particularly those on the east side of the town—have made such a persistent but unavailing opposition, was adopted by a unanimous vote. The following is the ordinance as adopted:

That on and after the 4th day of July, 1876, the business of slaughtering animals in the City of New-York, shall not be conducted south of One Hundred and Tenth street, unless the same shall be done in buildings located directly upon the water front, each having a capacity sufficient for the yarding and slaughtering daily of one-half of the entire number of cattle, or hogs, or small stock, (all or separately according to the particular object of each abattoir,) slaughtered in this City, at the time this ordinance shall go into effect, and so constructed as to receive all stock deliverable thereat, directly from cars or transports; and to discharge therefrom all liquid refuse below low-water mark; and to secure the proper care and disposition of all parts of the slaughtered animal upon the premises, or the immediate removal thereof by means of boats; and on and after the 4th day of July, 1876, no cattle, sheep, hogs, or calves shall be driven in the streets of such city below One Hundred and Tenth street; nor shall any offensive business growing out of that of slaughtering, as fat-melting, hide-curing, gut-cleaning, bone-boiling, glue-making, &c., &c., be conducted except on the premises constructed and prepared as herein required, and devoted to the slaughtering and the disposing thereon of all parts of the slaughtered animals as aforesaid; nor shall any fat, hides, hoofs, or entrails, or other refuse parts of slaughtered animals (except fat or tallow attached to meat exposed for sale, or collected by licensed dealers,) be transported in said streets; nor shall any buildings be erected, or converted into, or used as a slaughter-house until the plans thereof have been duly submitted to the Board of Health and approved in writing by the said board.

Dr. Edward Curtis, consulting microscopist of the Board of Health, presented a paper suggesting that a careful and thorough inspection of the pupils attending the public schools and inmates of asylums in this City be made for the purpose of detecting and preventing the spread of contagious diseases of the eye, and progressive shortsightedness among the children. On the recommendation of the Sanitary Committee, Dr. Curtis was requested to prepare and submit a plan of procedure, with an estimate of the assistance required and the expenditure involved.

On receiving a report from Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, orders were issued directing that ventilating windows be at once placed in the roofs of the cars of the Eighth Avenue line.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report:

The week ending on Saturday, the 10th inst., was marked by a decided decrease of mortality in the City. Only 488 deaths were reported last week, against 585 reported and 560 actually occurring during the week ending Oct. 3. The decrease occurred in the constitutional and the zymotic causes of death. Phthisis is charged with 72 deaths last week against 89 in the previous week; diarrheal diseases with 72 against 114; and the deaths of infants under a year old last week numbered 130, against 165 in the previous week. The deaths in public institutions decreased in like manner from 100 to 81. Diphtheria is the only disease that greatly increased in fatality. It caused 39 deaths last week, and 27 during the previous week. This subtle disease has proved a great destroyer of child-life during the past 14 months. In the 52 weeks ending last Saturday diphtheria destroyed 1,456 lives in this City—an average of 28 each week. It has revisited the same blocks, the same damp and defectively-drained localities, and the same tenement-houses again and again during the year. The accompanying list and map show where the 39 children were killed by diphtheria last week, and where 14 others were killed by scarlatina. It will be noticed that there were 4 houses in each of which 2 fatal cases of these diseases occurred in the week.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending 10th inst.:

Week ending Oct. 3—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 24; scarlet fever, 27; measles, 1; diphtheria, 34; small-pox, 15; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1.

Week ending Oct. 10—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 14; scarlet fever, 34; measles, 2; diphtheria, 62; small-pox, 25; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The Chamber of Life Insurance met yesterday, Mr. J. G. Batterson, of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, in the chair. The following companies were represented: Charter Oak, Continental, Connecticut General, and Travelers', of Hartford; Equitable, Globe, Knickerbocker, Germania, Mutual, Metropolitan, New-York Life, United States, and Universal, of New-York; Massachusetts Mutual, of Springfield, and Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia. The various committees met early in the day and prepared the business for the meeting. A long report from the Committee on Law in relation to a uniform policy to be adopted by companies was received, and after discussion was recommitted, with instructions to embody several modifications which were suggested. The Committee on Rules and Library reported in favor of improving the condition of the library and procuring full sets of books on insurance and methods, and complete collections of works on the history, theory, and law of insurance. The Committee on Mortality Experience made a report setting forth the necessity of collecting the experience of American companies on mortality, and collecting a more accurate table of statistics. A committee was appointed to prepare a uniform system of book-keeping, which would be both thorough and complete, to be adopted by all the companies, and the advantages of which, it was stated, would be very great. The special order of business was a discussion on "Medical Examiners and the Mode of Examination," a matter which is intended to bring about an entire revolution in medical examinations. Final action on the question was postponed until the next meeting, in order to obtain the opinions of well-known experts as to the most practical method. The meeting then adjourned.

NON-PERFORMANCE OF DUTY NO DEFENSE.

James Reardon brought suit against the City to recover salary as inspector in the Finance Department, which position he held from September, 1871, to February following, but without being able to get his pay. The defense interposed to his suit was that he had not performed the services for which he claimed compensation. The trial came on yesterday in the Superior Court before Chief Justice Monell, who gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the non-performance of the services for which pay was claimed was no defense to an action to recover such pay. The fact that the office was a salaried one, that the salary was fixed by law, and that the claimant was duly appointed by competent authority, clearly entitled him to his pay. Whatever fault lay in the non-performance of duty, all the court could do was to administer the law as it exists. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for $1,099 70, the full amount of the claim.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. Commissioner Starr presided and Commissioners Stephenson, Lynch, Forrest, Mauger, and his Honor Mayor Havemeyer were present. Upon motion of Mr. Stephenson the services of Frank Goodwin, Chief Clerk of Ward's Island, were dispensed with from the 1st of November next. A protracted conference took place between Mayor Havemeyer and the Commissioners in regard to the proposed repairs to Castle Garden. His Honor stated that he considered the repairs necessary, and that he would recommend the Board of Apportionment to make an appropriation for the purpose.

SUICIDE IN NASSAU STREET.

Yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock the occupants of the building No. 119 Nassau street were startled by the discovery of a case of suicide, which occurred in one of the rooms of the building. It was ascertained that a man named Charles Fuchs, a native of Germany, twenty-four years of age, and employed as a wood engraver, had hanged himself in room No. 37, on the fourth floor. The suicide was discovered by Robert Bond, of No. 59 John street, who entered the room on business and discovered Fuchs hanging from a beam in the roof. In effecting strangulation the unfortunate man had used a strip torn from a mattress. On opening the door the body fell from its fastenings to the floor. Deceased is said to have been in good circumstances, and is said to have been respectably connected in Germany. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

YACHTING IN OCTOBER.

THE CONTEST FOR THE BENNETT CHALLENGE CUP—TWO CONTESTANTS—MAGIC THE WINNER.

The race for the Commodore's Cup between the Magic and the Comet came off yesterday under auspicious circumstances. It was decidedly the best aquatic event of the season. This statement is, however, of a relative value. As an aquatic event it was unquestionably excellent, but as an affair to be looked at from a purely amateur standpoint it had some disagreeable surroundings. The wind blew keenly out of the north; it had all the chill flavor of Winter, and gentlemen who do not style themselves yachtsmen pretended to be gratified, but felt very uncomfortable. The lookers-on were on board the Cyclops and the Narragansett. The Cyclops left the Battery at 10 o'clock with a large party on board, and made a landing at the Quarantine station, Staten Island. Soon after she took her position off the second landing, and the competing yachts were started without any of the usual formalities in the matter of firing of guns by way of signals for departure. The start was a flying one, and the Comet, being first ready, got off with a long lead. The yachts crossed the line as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Comet	11	24	5
Magic	11	26	24

They ran free through the Narrows and to the South-west Spit Buoy, the Comet all the while increasing her advantage. Their main and fore sails were set "wing and wing," and a large club topsail helped them on their course. Rounding the South-west Spit Buoy the Comet had greatly increased her lead, being ahead of the Magic by about six minutes. They rounded as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Comet	12	18	..
Magic	12	24	41

They now held on toward the Light-ship, having a strong breeze which frequently sent their lee sails under water. By the time they reached the Light-ship the Magic had gained considerably, and they rounded as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Comet	1	9	20
Magic	1	12	41

After rounding, it became a matter of beating back, and the fortunes of the competing yachts were almost immediately reversed. In an incredibly short time the Magic got level with her antagonist, but with the additional advantage that she was far to windward. Indeed, it was perfectly evident at this stage of the race that the Magic could sail a great deal closer to the wind than the Comet. The latter always dropped off when sailing on the wind, while the Magic in every tack improved her position. There was one advantage, however, which lay with the Comet, and that was now thoroughly tested. In the tacking necessary to weather the Hook it was manifest that she worked more readily than the Magic, although she could not sail so close to the wind, and so short tacks were at once resorted to with excellent effect. She stayed splendidly, and in a very short time lessened the distance between her and the Magic, for the latter took a much longer time to go about, although she pointed a great deal better when she had made her stays. At the South-west Bank the Magic had a very tolerable advantage, the yachts passing in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Magic	2	56	55
Comet	2	58	12

The Magic still held to her windward position, but after they got into the calmer water of the inner bay the Comet seemed rather formidable. The Magic, however, held her own, and the yachts crossed the line as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Magic	4	46	57
Comet	4	51	47

The difference between them in calculated time is 4 minutes 51 seconds. The race goes to prove that the Comet is a remarkably fast sailer when running free or sailing on a light wind in tolerably calm water, but that she has not the windward sailing capacity of the Magic. Nearly all the prominent vessels of the New-York and Brooklyn Yacht Clubs were on the water during the day. These included the Wanderer, Rambler, Ibis, Peerless, and Triton, the fleet comprising about nine yachts outside of those engaged in the race.

THE CIVIL DAMAGE LAW.

THE RIGNEY CASE CONCLUDED—A VERDICT OF $2,000 FOR THE PLAINTFF.

The trial of the suit under the Civil Damage act, brought by John Rigney against William, John, and Timothy Long, was resumed yesterday in the City Court of Brooklyn, before Judge McCue and a jury.

Just before the hour of adjournment Monday, Gen. Crooke, of counsel for the defense, moved for the dismissal of the case on the ground that Mr. Rigney's son had not been intoxicated within the meaning of the statute, and that therefore his father could not obtain damages. Dr. Shepard, who made the post-mortem examination, testified that young Rigney died from excessive use of intoxicating liquor, but that he need not necessarily have been intoxicated. Death might have resulted from shock before the liquor taken produced intoxication. Gen. Crooke claimed that the damages resulting from the death of the person were not within the intendment or purview of the statute. They were only the remote result of intoxication, and the statute only intended damages from the immediate effects of intoxication, resulting from the acts of the person intoxicated, such as injuring property of another or neglecting to support those legally dependent upon him. Judge McCue said that for the purpose of the case he thought the expression "intoxicating," as used in the act, should be construed to mean "poisonous." In its original use as a Greek word and its subsequent use by the Latins that was its meaning. *Intoxicare* meant to drug or poison. He would hold that the jury could assess damages for the funeral expenses of the deceased and the value of his services to his father till he arrived at the age of twenty-one, and also award whatever exemplary damages they thought proper. His Honor said the word intoxication in the statute he construed to mean not only the commonly developed effects, such as delirium, madness, and unsteadiness of gait, but the entire condition produced by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, of which the commonly developed effects are only indications and symptoms.

Mr. N. H. Clement, of counsel for the defense, raised the further point that the owner of the premises could not be held responsible, as he leased the premises in 1872, before the act was passed, and the lease had not yet expired at the date of young Rigney's death. An act of the last Legislature could not affect or impair previously existing contracts. Counselor F. A. Ward, for plaintiff, claimed that the act made it optional with the landlord to terminate the lease upon the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors by the tenant. It was in evidence that the owner of the premises in this case had been cognizant of the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors by his lessees. He did not choose to terminate the tenancy, and thereby made himself liable for subsequent unlawful sales. At the conclusion of the argument on the points raised, counsel on both sides summed up. After Judge McCue had charged in accordance with his construction of the statute as given above, the case was given to the jury at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $2,000.

INDICTMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY.

Judge Benedict presided, on the criminal side, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The Grand Jury attended and presented a number of indictments and were then discharged for the term. Among the indictments were the following: John L. Carey, three indictments for embezzling letters; William Simpson, two indictments for selling obscene literature; James Leny, perjury; Joseph Quinn, uttering prints in the similitude of United States notes; John Cowan and John Kahoe, for conspiring and presenting false papers to the United States Treasury Department; John Dunstan, counterfeiting; Thomas Cassidy alias Robert F. Watson, conspiracy; Joseph W. Cary, cruelty and unusual punishment on the high seas; William Edwards, injuring letter boxes; Michael Humkins, opening letters.

THE ITALIAN EXTRADITION CASE.

Giovanni and Francisco Monfalcone, the two Italians who were arrested on the 5th inst. under an extradition warrant, charged with being concerned in the murder of Mr. Vicenzo Tramontana in Italy in 1873, were taken before the United States Commissioner yesterday for examination. It being discovered that the prisoners had no means for employing counsel, the Commissioner requested Col. Charles Speucer to undertake their defense. Mr. F. R. Coudert appeared on the part of the Italian Government. After an objection by Col. Spencer as to the admissibility of written evidence in the case taken in Italy, which was overruled by the court, the case was adjourned until Saturday next in order to give the counsel for the defense an opportunity to examine the evidence.

KAUFMAN & CO.'S CREDITORS.

A number of creditors of the lately-suspended firm of S. Kaufman & Co. held a meeting yesterday to take action looking to a harmonious and mutually equitable distribution of the assets. Mr. Hurtado, of the firm of Hobson, Hurtado & Co., acted as Chairman. The liabilities of Kaufman & Co. are about $1,000,000, and their assets $500,000. It was announced at the meeting that Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New-York, had already proceeded by attachment against the property, and that Schuster, Son & Co., of London, meditate similar procedure. These two firms are among the largest creditors, and if they succeed in their movement they will absorb the proceeds of all the visible property of the defunct firm, leaving the other creditors wholly unprovided for. It is probable that an effort will now be made to throw the estate into involuntary bankruptcy.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR BAGGAGE.

In Part II, of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, yesterday, a trial was had in the case of William Wood against the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The suit was to recover the value of lost baggage, and the testimony on the part of plaintiff was to the effect that the expressman was told by the baggage master of the company to leave the baggage in front of the counter, and he would take it. On the part of the company, it was denied by the baggage-master that he had told the expressman as the latter had stated, but on the contrary, asserted that he had acted in accordance with the printed notices of the company, whereby they refused to be responsible for baggage until after it was checked. Judge Daly submitted the case to the jury on the questions whether the baggage-master had stated to the expressman as the latter had testified he did, and the value of the lost baggage. The jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
108—Carll vs. Fulton Bank of Brooklyn.
124—Smith vs. Simpson.
137—Matter of Chalmers et al.
165—Tyng vs. U. S. Submarine & T. B. Co.
166—Tyng vs. Terrell.
167—Kellogg vs. Watson.
201—In the matter of Prime, &c.
225—Braman vs. Gordstien.
228—Matter of Biselle.
248—The Mayor, &c., N. Y., vs. Dannatt, &c.
260— —— vs. ——.
261— —— vs. ——.
262— —— vs. ——.
263— —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.
158—The People, &c., vs. Mallory.
192—Erie Railway Co. vs. Vanderbilt.
160—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.
38—Howland vs. Taylor.
99—Llamosas vs. Llamosas.
134—Catlin &c., vs. Browning et al.
32—Clements vs. Yturria.
37—Humphreys vs. Hurtt.
46—In the Matter, &c., Lexington avenue, &c.
47—Watson vs. Church et al.
161—People ex rel. Kedian vs. Neilson, &c.
198—Seaman vs. Schuyler.
199—Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.
200—Godfrey vs. Moser.
203—Stevens vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
204—Moffatt vs. Cauldwell et al.
205—Hall vs. Madden.
50—Mowe et al. vs. Seabury, impleaded.
51—Mowe et al. vs. Johnson, impleaded.
52—Mowe et al. vs. Seabury, impleaded.
72—Penfield vs. James et al.
73—Same vs. Same.
164—Miller vs. The Mayor.
206—Osborn vs. Keech.
207—Satterwaite vs. Vreeland et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 19, 1874.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2368—Bergman vs. Queen Ins. Co. of Liverpool.
2332—Sanchez vs. Cobb et al.
2386—Guernsey vs. Peters et al.
2392—Kemble vs Conklin.
2394—Lorillard et al. vs. Whiting.
2398—Pooler vs. Woolsey.
2404—Bull's Head Bank vs. Wright et al.
2406—Bull's Head Bank vs. Mead, impleaded.
2408—Allen vs. Richardson et al.
2410—Nichols vs. Jackson.
2420—Arnold et al. vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
2424—Brennan, Sheriff, vs Nat. Park Bank of New-York.
2430—White vs. Meyer.
2436—Jackson et al. vs. Lewis et al.
2438—Domestic Sewing-machine Co. vs. Swift.
2442—Hamblin vs. Birdseye.
2444—Soweville vs. Smith.
2448—French, Assignee, vs. Smith.
2450—Goldmark vs. Clifford.
2452—Schermmerhorn vs. Monks.
2454—Hall et al. vs. Trembly et al.
2458—Eldridge et al. vs. Kibbe.
2460—Maryland Coal Co., &c., vs. Conrad.
2462—Clark vs. Toumey.
2466—Slade, Receiver, &c., vs. Anthony.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, PART III.
Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1653—Ives as Trustee vs. Heath.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford, &c.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
269—Despres et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1137—Schuyler vs. Stevens.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.
1791—Holdrege vs. Webb.
4105—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1841—Wright et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.
1845—Romaine et al. vs. Jones et al.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
1197—Stokes vs. Hammond.
1929—Thompson vs. Hardy.
1931—McGlynn vs. McCabe.
1933—Heraghty et al. vs. Hadcock.
1937—Neill vs. Farrell et al.
1941—Lane vs. Kingsland.
1943—Norman vs. Degman et al.
1947—Pelton et al. vs. Winter.
1949—Southmayd vs. Holroyd.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
1953—Bonney vs. Stewart.
1955—Platt, Receiver, &c. Gleason et al.
1957—Conklin et al. vs. Sheffield et al.
1959—Watson vs. Diurick.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
1133½—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company.
555½—P. Wright vs. Huggins.
729—Frankenberg, etj al., vs. The New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
557—Sutro, et al., vs. Fargo, &c.
699—Willis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
701—Rauth vs. Young.
707—Cunningham vs. White, et al.
713—Solomon vs. Laskey, et al.
589—Briggs vs. Wallace.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
779—Porter vs. McGrath.
781—Fellows vs. Jachne, et al.
783—Nicolaws vs. Sullivan.
785—The Metropolitan Gas Light Company vs. Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
382½—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Williamsburg Ins. Co.
650—Clarkson vs. Brevort.
324—Bruff vs. Ward et al.
1122—Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
38—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
494—Gleb vs. Schafer.
972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
656—Koehler vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
660—Wright vs. Equitable Life Ass. So.
1226—Green vs. Rice.
680—Isaac vs. The N. Y. Plaster Works.
684—Harbeck, Jr., vs. Taylor.
686—Ross vs. Corbett.
688—Watson vs. Randall et al.
690—Graham vs. Austin et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
25—Gillies vs. Worth.
32—Gorlies vs. New-York and London Manufacturing Company.
34—Phillips vs. Davies.
58— —— vs. ——.
27—Johnson vs. Judkins.
39—Cashman vs. Martin.
44—Vandewiele vs. Callaman.
45—Bates vs. Pelton.
49—Schmett vs. Schmett.
50—Gorman vs. McCool.
51—Cashman vs. Martin.
52—Same vs. Same.
53—Same vs. Same.
54—Same vs. Same.
55—Same vs. Same.
57—Consolidated Fruit Jar Company vs. Standard Union Manufacturing Company.
24—Stuckhauser vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Loew, J.

Case on. 1773—Shea vs. Larkin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
2027—McMullen vs. The Mayor, &c.
1212—Howland vs. Murphy.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1145—Kunst et al. vs. Husted.
969—Peck vs. Weber.
1976—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1209—Weideman vs. Feeny.
1918—Gross vs. Bouton et al.
1818—Warren vs. The Mayor.
1164—Gautier vs. Smith.
1168—Benedict et al. vs. Hilton.
1170—Poeschki vs. Kranht.
2182—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1202—Brown vs. Becker.
1253—Beaumont vs. Kempton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4790—Kurzman vs. Ezzer.
261—Quigley vs. Todd.
985—Walker et al. vs. Valeille.
1029—Klein vs. McLean.
92—McCullough vs. Wright.
133—Baxter et al. vs. Cummings.
751—Turner vs. N. Y.. W. S. and Chic. R.R. Co.
118—Christensen vs. Bergman.
1021—Frazier et al. vs. Nevins et al.
1135—Dalton vs. McDonald et al.
229—Werder vs. Messer, Jr.
1107—Weil vs. Lange et al.
1108—Same vs. Same.
881—Mercelliott vs. Stratton et al.
30—Shile vs. Fisher.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
405—Wiggin vs. Baker et al.
310—Bond vs. Cary.
947—Melley vs. Derham.
1336—Kahn et al. vs. Craner.
272—Schattman vs. Vogel et al.
278—Hicks vs. Horton et al.
313—Simpson vs. The National S. S. Co.
890—Carlson vs. Firmenich.
168—Chamberlain vs. Raymond.
1215—Webster et al. vs. Yerrance.
402—Baker vs. Milikinski.
403—Elberfield vs. Dilger.
407—Curtis et al. vs. Aikens.
413—Myers vs. Fox.
415—Guiterman et al vs. Loebenberg.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
35—Duchardt, Jr., vs. Eckstein et al.
1194—Kramer vs. Goldstein et al.
1221—Kahn et al. vs. Levy et al.
395—West vs. Farrell.
233—Batjer et al. vs. Desendorf.
234—Batjer et al. vs. Loughran.
392—Smith vs. Averill.
891—Pottier vs. Rosenthal.
1111—Stewart vs. Bramhall et al.
1097—Buskamp vs. Joachin.
1281—Cornell et al. vs. Zellar, impleaded.
295—Holcomb et al. vs. Simpson.
302—Eimer et al. vs. Miller.
1383—Williams vs. Kneelan.
1282—Chilson vs. Etsel et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Joseph Vaccori, murder.
Thomas Bryson, manslaughter.
Gust S. Roo, felonious assault and battery.
John Purcell, felonious assault and battery.
William Houser, burglary.
John Griffin, burglary.
William Hamblin, burglary.
Frank Schroder, larceny from the person.
Francis Teevans and Charles Lankar, grand larceny.
Chiedian F. Jacobs, grand larceny.
William McCarthy, Julius Sweeny, Catharine Donohue, and Anna Weber, grand larceny.
Owen McManus and John Dorsey, grand larceny.
John McDonald; larceny from the person.
Louisa Wilson, larceny from the person.
Mary Leonard and John J. Millin, larceny from the person.
Henry Wing, larceny from the person.
Mary Gillespie; larceny from the person.
Annie S. Robinsen, larceny from the person.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 80¼	100 Rock Island..s3. 99⅝
900 do 80⅛	100 do..c. 99⅝
400 do..s3. 80⅛	200 Lake Shore 80⅛
400 do 80¼	700 do 80
600 do 80⅛	1800 do 79⅞
500 do..s3. 80	300 do..s3. 79⅞
25 do 79¾	100 do..s3. 79⅞
100 do..s3. 80	300 do..b3. 80
1300 do 80⅛	1600 do 80
100 do..c. 80⅛	100 do..b3. 80⅛
300 Pacific Mail 48¼	500 do 80
200 do..b3. 48½	700 Union Pacific 36¼
1000 do 48⅛	1700 do 36⅛
100 do..c. 48	200 do..s3. 36¼
700 do 48⅛	500 do 36¼
700 do..b3. 48⅛	700 do..b3. 36⅝
1000 Erie 30	700 do 36⅝
800 do 29¾	700 do..s3. 36¼
1200 do 29⅞	1100 do 36⅛
800 do 29¾	400 North-west..b3. 39
1000 do 29⅝	500 do 39
600 do 29½	300 do 38⅞
800 do 29⅝	500 do 39
200 do..c. 29⅝	200 do..c. 39
400 do 29¾	200 do 38⅞
100 do..c. 29¾	100 Panama 112
800 do 29⅞	100 do..s3. 112
900 do..b3. 30	300 Tol. & Wab. 32⅝
500 do 30	400 do 32½
600 do 30⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. 28
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅛	900 do 28¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 118½	$160,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. ..b3. 112⅝
6,000 do 118	3,000 do..b. c. 112⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64 115½	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. 111⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 116	5,000 do..12. 111⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n..b. c. c. 115⅞	12,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67 116⅛
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 117¼	10,000 do..b. c. c. 116¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, o., x C. 52	1200 Panama R...b.c. 112½
10,000 Mo. 6s Long B. 94½	200 do..s3. 112½
3,000 do..b.c. 94½	200 do..b3. 112½
1,000 do 94	100 do..b3. 112½
21,000 C. & O. 1st C.. 50	6 Mich. Cen. R. b.c. 78
3,000 St. L. J. & C. 1st. 95	300 L. Sh. & M. S. b.c. 79⅛
9,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s. 106	200 do 79¾
1,000 Mil & St. Paul 8s 1st 107	900 do 79⅝
10,000 C. & N.W. con. coup. G. bds. 80¾	1300 do 79½
1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st. 103¼	500 do..s3. 79½
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 102½	200 do 79⅝
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s c. 79¾	600 do..s3. 79⅝
9,000 K. & W. P. 1st M. 85	500 do 79⅝
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 100½	600 do 79½
5,000 N. Y. 6s, '87... 96	1200 do 79⅝
2,000 Har. 1st C., 7s c. 108½	1300 do 79½
6,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 74	100 do..s5. 79¼
3,000 U. Pac. 1st M. 88⅝	500 do 79¼
7,000 do 88½	1300 do 79¼
4,000 U. P. 7s L'd G't. 84½	3600 do 79
2,000 C. & P. con. S. F. 103	500 do 78⅞
5,000 C. & P. 4th M. 90¾	600 do 79
3,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 73	400 do..b3. 79⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 72	300 do..b3. 79¼
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 74	1300 do..s3. 79⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 93	200 do..c. 79⅛
10 Bank of Com. 117	100 C. & N. W..b.c.s3. 38¾
20 Amer. Ex. Bank. 113	200 do 38¾
40 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 97	900 do 38½
10 Bank of Republic. 104½	200 do 38⅝
10 Adams Express.. 109	900 do 38¼
200 West. U. Tel. b.c.c. 80⅛	100 do 38⅝
500 do 80⅛	100 do 38½
700 do 80	100 do 38⅝
200 do..s3. 79¾	200 do 38½
500 do 79¾	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 53½
300 do 79⅝	600 U. Pac. R....b.c. 36¼
1800 do 79½	500 do 36
50 do 80	2500 do 35⅞
600 do..s3. 79½	1000 do 35¾
400 do 79⅝	1500 do..s3. 35⅞
300 do..b3. 79⅝	1100 do 35⅝
300 do 79⅝	500 do..s3. 35⅝
100 do..b3. 79¾	500 do..b3. 35¾
100 do..c. 79⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. b.c.b3. 99¼
200 do 79⅝	200 do 99¼
700 do 79½	200 do 99
400 do 79⅜	200 do 98⅞
1000 do 79⅛	75 Del., L. & West.. 106¾
500 do..s3. 79¼	100 do 107
1000 do 79⅛	100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. s3. 33¼
300 do..b3. 79⅛	100 do 33¼
1200 do 79¼	100 do 33¼
1500 do 79⅜	400 do 33
300 do..b3. 79⅜	100 do 33⅛
100 do 79½	100 do..s3. 33⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 101⅜	400 do..c. 33¼
200 Harlem R....b.c. 129	400 do..s3. 33
20 N. J. Cen. R...b.c. 104¼	1000 do 33
600 P. M. S. S. Co. b.c. 48	500 do..b3. 33
100 do..c. 48	300 Tol., W. & W. b.c. 32¼
300 do 47⅞	1000 do 32
300 do 47¾	100 do 32⅛
800 do 47⅝	500 do 32
500 do..s3. 47½	200 do 31⅞
300 do 47½	400 do 31¾
700 do 47¾	800 do 31⅝
900 do 47¼	400 do 31¾
800 do 47⅜	1000 Pac. R. of Mo. b.c. 36¼
700 Erie R....b.c.b3. 30⅛	202 Morris & Essex.. 98
200 do 30⅛	97 do 97⅛
400 do 30	100 Bos., H. & Erie R. 1¼
100 do..b3. 30	100 do..b.c. 1¼
1300 do 29⅞	100 A. & P. Pf...b.c.s3. 11¼
300 do 29¾	100 H. & St. J. R...b.c. 26⅛
300 do..b3. 29⅞	200 O. & M. R....b.c. 28
400 do 29⅞	100 do..b3. 27⅞
400 do 29¾	400 do 27⅜
700 do..s3. 29¾	300 do 27⅝
200 do..s3. 29⅝	700 do 27½
100 do..b10. 29¾	100 do..s3. 27¼
600 do 29⅝	300 C., C. & I. C. b.c. b3. 11
100 C., B. & Q. R...b.c. 101	100 do 11
	100 do..s3. 10⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Western Un...s3. 79⅜	300 Lake Shore 79⅛
300 do 79½	100 do..s4. 79
200 do 79⅜	800 do 79⅛
600 do 79¼	600 do..s3. 79¼
2200 do 79⅜	1500 do..s3. 79
400 do..b3. 79⅜	400 do..c. 79
500 do..s3. 79¼	2200 do 79
600 do 79¼	100 do 79⅛
500 Pacific Mail 47¼	200 do..s3. 79
300 do 47⅛	100 do..b3. 79
1050 do 47	900 do 78⅞
400 do..b3. 47	1400 Union Pacific... 35¾
1200 do 46⅞	100 do..s10. 35⅝
1400 do 46¾	200 do..s3. 35⅝
700 do..b3. 46¾	800 do 35⅝
360 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101	400 do 35¾
500 Erie 29⅝	500 do 35⅝
300 do 29½	700 do 35½
1200 do 29⅜	100 Panama 112½
600 do 29¼	300 North-west...b3. 38½
300 do 29⅛	400 do..s3. 38½
600 do 29	400 do 38¾
100 do..s3. 28⅞	100 North-west. Pref. 55
200 do 29	20 Del., Lack. & W.. 106¾
500 St. Paul 33	200 Ohio & Miss. 27⅝
600 Toledo & Wab. 31⅝	200 do..s3. 27½
1000 do 31½	600 do 27½
700 do 31⅜	100 do..s3. 27¾
100 do 31½	100 C., C. & I. C. 10¼
200 do 31⅝	300 Mich. Central 73

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '62. 112¾	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new 116
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new 115¾	1,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 112⅜
2,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '67. 117¼	7,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65. 116⅜
3,000 do 117⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 N. Car. 6s, Sp. T., 3d... 5⅛	100 Morris & Es..b.c. 97¼
3,000 Gt. West., 1st, 88...b.c. 86½	300 Chi. & R. I....b.c. 98¾
3,000 N. J. Cen.. 1st, New...b.c. 107	100 do..b3. 98¾
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 92⅞	100 do 98⅝
5,000 U. Pac. 1st M.. 88⅝	300 L. S. & M. So....b.c. 78⅞
1,000 U. Pac. S. F'd.. 74½	500 do..s3. 78¾
4,000 C. & O. 1st, coupon on...b.c 50½	1500 do 78¾
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 74	900 do 78⅞
100 Con. Coal Md...b.c 46	200 do 79
700 W. U. Tel....b.c. 79¼	200 do 78⅞
1100 do..s3 79⅛	100 do..s3. 79¼
2000 do 79⅛	1000 do 79⅛
400 do 79¼	300 do..s3. 79
300 do 79⅜	600 do 78⅞
100 do 79½	100 do 79
300 do 79⅜	300 do 78⅞
500 do..s3. 79¼	400 do..b3. 78⅞
100 U. S. Express 65⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 10½
100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. b3 33	500 Un. Pac....b.c. 35½
100 Pac. Mail....b.c. 46⅞	500 do..s3. 35⅜
500 do 46¾	800 do 35½
1300 do 46⅝	700 do 35⅝
1700 do..s3. 46½	200 do 35¾
200 do 46½	100 do..b3. 35¾
200 do 46⅝	100 Chi. & N. W....b.c. 38¼
1900 do 46¾	500 do..s3. 38⅛
800 do 46⅞	200 do 38⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 100⅞	200 do 38⅜
100 do..s3. 100¾	200 do..b3. 38¼
100 do 100⅝	100 do 38¼
300 do..s3. 100½	300 do 38⅜
800 do 100½	200 do 38¼
900 Erie....b.c. 28⅞	100 Tol., W. & W'n b.c. 31½
1000 do 28¾	300 do..s3. 31¼
800 do 28⅞	300 do 31¼
200 do..b3. 28⅞	200 do 31¼
100 do..s10. 28¾	600 do 31⅜
400 do 28⅞	100 do 31½
2200 do..b3. 29	100 do 31⅜
400 do 29	200 do..s3. 31¼
500 do 28⅞	200 Ohio & M....b.c. 27⅜
100 do..s3. 28⅞	100 do..s3. 27¼
1000 do 29	200 do 27⅜
	600 do 27½
	300 do 27¾
	200 At. & Pac. Pf. b.c. 12

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 Mar. L. & M....b3. 4	1900 Lake Shore 78⅞
100 West. Un....s3. 79⅛	200 do 79
100 do 79¼	500 do..b3. 79
500 do 79⅜	200 do..s3. 79
300 do 79½	1100 do 79
300 Pacific Mail 46⅝	400 do 79⅛
300 do 46¾	500 Un. Pacific 35⅝
400 do..b3. 46⅞	500 do..s3. 35⅝
200 do 46⅞	400 do..b3. 35¾
200 do..b3. 47	100 do..s10. 35⅞
200 do 47	200 do..s3. 35¾
700 Erie Railway..b3. 29	500 do 35⅞
300 do 28⅞	300 do..b3. 36
400 do 28¾	1100 do 36
200 do..b3. 28⅞	100 Rock Is. 98⅝
100 do 28⅞	200 do 98½
100 do 28¾	100 do 98⅜
200 Northwestern 38½	200 Ohio & Miss. 27½
100 do..s10. 38½	200 do 27⅝
200 do..b3. 38½	100 At. & Pac. Pf. 11½
100 Tol. & Wab.. 31¼	100 do 11⅞

TUESDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been devoid of any special feature to-day, and their general characteristics have been dullness and irregularity. On the Stock Exchange the day's operations resulted in a general decline in prices, ranging from ¼ to 1¾ ₩ cent. on a moderate business. The decline was at first attributed to a rumor that the new Syndicate had decided not to call for any further investment of the Five ₩ cent. Funded Loan, and that their "call" would expire on Nov. 1. This was subsequently authoritatively refuted, however, and it is understood that the option on the balance outside the $45,000,000 "firm," will extend to Feb. 1. Another cause of the falling off in prices, was the currency given to reports that leading "bear" interests were selling down the whole market, and true or not the "bearish" effect of the affair was beyond question. Among the flying news of the "street"

was a report that a loan of $1,000,000 on 7-30 bonds of the City of Cincinnati had been negotiated by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Netter & Co. These bonds were issued in aid of the Cincinnati Southern Railway Company. A meeting of creditors of the insolvent firm of L. Kaufman & Co. was held to-day, at which a movement was originated looking to a pro rata distribution of the proceeds of the assets. This action was taken on the strength of a report that the two leading creditors, J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New-York, and Schuster, Son & Co., of London, had begun proceedings by attachment against the property, and as the total liabilities are $1,000,000, against $500,000 of assets, the smaller creditors do not feel disposed to be entirely shut out from participation in at least a proportion of the amounts due them. The precise course of action determined on by them was not made public. London advices to-day are without any prominent interest. The money market here is still easy at 2@2½@3 ⅌ cent. on call, and Time Loans and discounts are about as last quoted. The Gold Market has been steady, opening at 109⅞ and closing at 110, the only selling prices of the day. The rates on Gold Loans were 1 ⅌ cent. for carrying, and 1 ⅌ cent. and "flat" for borrowing. Government Bonds have ruled firm on a tolerably active demand. The leading dealings on the Exchange were $163,000 registered Fives of 1881, at 112⅝; $55,000 registered 10-40s, at 111⅜@111¼; $33,000 coupons, 5-20s of 1865, at 116; and $22,000 registered '67s, at 116⅜@116½. New coupon Fives sold at 112⅝, and 5-20s coupon of '67, at 117¼@117⅜. Sterling Exchange was dull and heavy during the earlier part of the day at $4 83½@$4 84 for good to prime sixty days, and $4 86½@$4 87 for demand. In the afternoon the market became firmer, and the closing rates, for business, were $4 84@$4 87.

The sales at the Stock Exchange were upward of 180,000 shares. As compared with the closing quotations of Monday, Erie opened this morning at a decline of ½ ⅌ cent., Panama ⅜ ⅌ cent., and Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi, ⅛ ⅌ cent. New-York Central and Western Union showed an advance of ¼, and Union Pacific and Pacific Mail ⅛ ⅌ cent., the remainder of the list having been unchanged. The market before the call was undecided in its course and limited changes were the result, but at the board a vigorous selling movement was commenced, and thenceforward, until nearly 2 P. M., there was a steady decline in prices. Pacific Mail suffered the most, declining from 48¼ to 46½. Wabash fell off from 32⅝ to 31⅛, Lake Shore 80⅛ to 78¾, Erie from 30⅛ to 28¾; Western Union from 80¼ to 79⅛; Union Pacific from 36⅜ to 35⅝; New-York Central from 101⅜ to 100½; Rock Island from 99⅜ to 98½; North-west from 39 to 38⅛, and Ohio and Mississippi from 28⅛ to 27¼. During the closing hour of business a recovery of ¼ to ⅝ ⅌ cent. ensued, and a less unsettled tone prevailed, the market leaving off firm. Panama rose from 112 to 112¾, with latest sales at 112½. Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western sold at 106⅜@107; Morris and Essex at 97@97¼; Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy at 101, and Michigan Central at 73. The Railway Mortgages were dull and steady, the dealings being distributed over the whole list of favorite speculative and investment issues, on very small lots. In State Securities, Missouri Long Sixes brought 94@94½; Old Tennessee Sixes, ex coupon, 52, and North Carolina, third class, fives, special tax, 58. Bank Shares were inactive, the only sales being of Republic at 104½; Fourth National, 97; American Exchange, 118, and Commerce at 117.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day on Government account $14,000, interest on the public debt, and $6,700 in redemption of Called 5-20 bonds. The receipts for Customs aggregated $330,000. The total exports of Produce from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day amounted in value to $5,240,286, being a falling off, from last week's exports, of $1,625,933. For the corresponding week of 1873 the exports amounted to $7,025,771, and for 1872, to $6,225,767.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 13.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., '81	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112⅝	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117¼	117¼
American Gold	109⅞	110
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83½@$4 84	$4 84
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¼	100½
Chicago and Rock Island	*99½	98⅝
Pacific Mail	48½	47
St. Paul Common	33½	33
St. Paul Preferred	51	51
Western Union	80	79½
Union Pacific	36⅛	35⅞
Lake Shore	80⅛	79
Toledo and Wabash	32¾	31¼
North-western Common	39	38½
North-western Preferred	55½	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	107	106¾
New-Jersey Central	104	104¼
Panama	111	112¾
Erie	30⅛	28¾
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	27⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	10⅜	10½
Harlem	129	129

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares
New-York Central	101⅜	100½	2,160
Harlem	129	129	200
Erie	30⅛	28¾	28,600
Lake Shore	80⅛	79¾	39,500
Wabash	32⅝	31⅛	9,000
North-western	39	38⅛	8,300
North-western Preferred	55½	55	200
Rock Island	99⅜	98½	1,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33¼	32⅞	3,800
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	101	101	100
Delaware, Lack. & Western	107	107	195
New-Jersey Central	104¼	104¼	20
Michigan Central	73	73	307
Union Pacific	36⅜	35⅜	24,500
Pacific of Missouri	36¼	36¼	1,000
C., C. & Indiana Central	11	10½	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¼	26¼	100
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛	27¼	5,700
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1¼	1⅛	200
Panama	112¾	112	2,000
Western Union	80¼	79⅛	29,175
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	12	11½	500
Pacific Mail	48¼	46½	22,150
Morris & Essex	97¼	97¼	397
Adams Express	109	109	10
Mariposa	4	4	200
United States Express	65⅞	65⅞	100
Consolidated Coal	46	46	100
Total sales			181,014

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117¼	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109¼	....
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	....
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111¼	....
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅜	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116½	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	115⅞	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116½	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¼	117½
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¼	111½
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅝	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112¼	112⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¼	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92⅞	93
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84½	85

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross Clearances	$16,554,000
Gold Balances	852,672
Currency Balances	982,458

And at the Clearing House as follows:

Currency Exchanges	$76,312,448
Currency Balances	3,833,740
Gold Exchanges	4,522,665
Gold Balances	686,711

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	110
Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	110
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	110
Connecticut 6s	103¼	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '75	107
Georgia 6s	75	N. Y. 5s, Gold L., '76	107
Ga. 7s, new bds	87	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	21
Ga. 7s, indorsed	89	N. C. 6s, A. & Oct.	20½
Indiana 5s	101	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J. & J.	41
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	101	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	41
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	101	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., C.off, J. & J.	30
Illinois War Loan	101	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., C.off, A. & O.	30
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '66	15
La. 8s, levee bds	23	N. C. 6s, F'g Act, '68	14
Michigan 6s, '78-9	103¼	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J.&J.	12½
Michigan 6s, '83	103¼	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Michigan 7s, '90	103	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99	South Carolina 6s	20
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	52¼
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94⅝	Tenn. 6s, n. bs. ex C.	51
Han. & St. Jo. due '76	97	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	50½
N. Y. R. By. Loan	108	Texas 10s of '76	95½
N. Y. C. By. Loan	108	Va. 6s, old	32
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	108	Va. 6s, new bs., '66	32
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	108	Va. 6s, new bs., '67	32
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '78	108		
N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	110		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	150	Mechanics'	135½
Amer. Exchange	113	Merchants'	118½
Central National	99	Merchants' Exch.	106½
Chatham	130	Metropolitan	131½
Chemical	1500	Nassau	106
City	300	New-York	124½
Commerce	116½	New-York County	205
Corn Exchange	120	Ninth National	100
First National	200	North America	92¼
German American	86	Pacific	165
Grocers'	101	Park	135
Hanover	100	Phenix	100½
Irving	130	State of New-York	110
Manhattan	150¼	Union	139
Marine	120		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1874.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio is fair, but not very urgent, with prices showing steadiness on limited offerings. From the arrival of 9,596 bags Rio by the Isabella, 3,605 bags have been marketed, since our last, within the range of 15½c.@18½c., gold, leaving the stock in first hands, here, this evening, (including the 4,123 bags Santos received by the Isabella, and comprising about all of this description now available,) only 11,645 bags. The stock of Rio at the other distributing ports this morning comprised 9,840 bags at Baltimore, 5,087 bags at Savannah, 4,200 bags at Mobile, and 4,000 bags at Galveston. The receipts of Rio and Santos at this port, week ending this morning, were 21,346 bags; sales, 18,598 bags. A moderate inquiry prevails for other descriptions at firm rates; 235 bags Maracaibo, ex Pico, were sold, reported at 18c., gold. The offerings of desirable samples are comparatively moderate. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¼c.@15½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 14¾c.@21c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@20c., the latter rate for fancy; Costa Rica, 16c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 14½c.@15c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb. A fair average jobbing business is noted at steady figures.

COTTON—A less active movement has been reported for early delivery, especially on export account, at, however, unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,243 bales, (of which 2,122 bales were placed last evening,) including 1,842 bales to shippers, 1,327 bales to spinners, and 74 bales to speculators. Of the sales 963 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 15c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Middling, 16⅜c., ⅌ lb.... The Quotation Committee of the Cotton Exchange now give quotations of the grades of Cotton, as established by the National Cotton Exchange, with the addition of the grades of Middling Fair and Fair as established by the local Exchanges; also, until Sept. 1, 1875, the six grades of Upland Cotton on the types that have ruled this market for the past year. This is done for the settlement of contracts, all of which have been made on the old classification. The only official quotation now telegraphed, however, is based on the new standard American classification. The business for forward delivery has been again quite active, but at somewhat easier prices, influenced, in part, by the advices of heavy arrivals at the shipping ports and the tameness of the cables from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,300 bales, of which 5,200 bales were on last evening, and 18,100 bales to-day, and 2,700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 15 9-32c.; November, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; December, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; January, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; February, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; March, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; April, 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c.; May, 17⅛c.@17 3-16c., and June, 17⅜c., ⅌ lb., which prices indicate a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. from the final quotations of yesterday, closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,554 bales, including 2,004 bales from Charleston, 28 bales from Norfolk, 47 bales from Baltimore, and 475 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 20,509 bales, and thus far this week 62,105 bales, against 47,658 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 313,214 bales, against 231,013 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days') exports to Great Britain, 9,747 bales; to the Continent, 1,504 bales; stock in New-York, 54,605 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 235,448 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more activity in the line of State and Western Flour, but at a further partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The dealings in shipping Extras have been more liberal, mostly in the better grades, for the English and West India markets, on the basis of our revised quotations. Superfine and No. 2 stock has also been attracting more attention, at the ruling figures. Trade Extras have been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, within our range. The inquiry for the better grades of Family stock has been light, at current rates. Holders have been generally more urgent in their offerings of stock, especially of the less desirable qualities. The sales since our last have been 16,950 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 25; Sour Flour at $4 30@$5 75; poor to inferior fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 15; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 85, mostly at $5 50@$5 80; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 85@$5 35, mainly at $5@$5 30; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 25@$6 15; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 30@$7 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber White Wheat stock, $5 35@$7 65; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 60@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 50. Extra Genesees, $5 30@$7 60; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 50; with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 7,300 bbls. shipping stock, partly City Mills' product, within our range....There has not been much movement in Southern Flour, prices of which have been depressed and generally quoted a shade easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 60 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 60@$8 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and quoted firm at from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been decidedly more active and quite firm in price, within the range of from $4 40@$5 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 2,350 bbls., including 1,500 bbls. Golden Ear at $5 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in moderate request at from $1 70@$2 10 ⅌ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been slow of sale within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in quite moderate demand within the range of $3@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A much more active movement has been noted in Spring Wheat, mainly on export account, opening rather weaker, but closing somewhat steadier in price. The dealings has been mostly in Chicago and North-west stock, and chiefly in No. 2 of these descriptions. Milwaukee stock both old and new, has been offered with reserve, and have been comparatively quiet. Some inquiry prevails for No. 1 Spring, mainly to arrive, but at low figures. Winter Wheat has been more freely dealt in at about previous quotations. The demand has been mostly for New Amber Western, for shipment and milling. Red and White Wheat comparatively quiet within our range, which has been more or less nominal for full lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 179,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 07½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, closing at about $1 07½ for prime samples; $1 06½@$1 07 for do., car lots; $1 07@$1 08 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, chiefly at $1 07½ for boat loads; $1 11@$1 12 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly at $1 12 for prime, afloat; $1 11@$1 14 for No. 2 Minnesota and Duluth Spring, the latter an extreme; $1 18@$1 22 for No. 1 Spring, $1 03@$1 05 for new No. 3 Spring, car and boat loads; $1 13@$1 18 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 02½@$1 20 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 10@$1 22 for very poor to choice new Red Western; $1 22@$1 26 for new Amber do., mostly at $1 25@$1 26 for strictly prime to choice, afloat, prompt delivery; and $1 25@$1 37 for new White Western. And, for forward delivery, 5,000 bushels prime new No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive within thirty days, at $1 20, and 20,000 bushels very good new Amber Michigan, to arrive, within ten days, at $1 24 ⅌ bushel....There has been a very limited trade reported in Corn, prices of which have been quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower, closing heavily, under more urgent offerings of stock. The export inquiry has been light, and the home trade call very moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels at 95c.@95½c. for sound Mixed Western, nearly all at 95c. for prime, afloat; 95½c.@97c. for fair to very choice Yellow Western, and 98c.@$1 for White Western....Rye has been in quite moderate supply and held firmly within the range of 95c.@$1 02, for ordinary to very choice car and boat loads, but has been inactive....Barley has been quoted lower, in view of the more liberal receipts and freer offerings, especially of Canada product, with a fairly active demand noted. Sales have been reported of 28,500 bushels Canada West at $1 40, which was the current quotation; 9,500 bushels do. (rumored) at $1 41; another boat-load of do. (also rumored) at $1 39½, and 3,000 bushels Two and Four-rowed at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt has been comparatively dull within the previous range; sales, 1,500 bushels Western and Canada at $1 30@$1 60....Oats have been in better supply, and quoted lower, on a moderately active movement. The demand has been mostly from local trade sources. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,000 bushels at 60c.@63½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, mainly at 63¼c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 62½c.@63c. for do., from cars; 62c.@66c. for poor to choice White do.; 61c.@62½c. for Mixed State, car lots; and 65c. for White State....Feed has been in moderate jobbing demand within the range of from $22@$32 ⅌ ton....Hay and Straw as last quoted.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been inactive, and quoted down to 5½c. ⅌ gallon....Refined has been in moderate demand and quoted for early delivery here at 12c., on sales of 8,000 bbls. At Philadelphia, 10,000 bbls., deliverable in October, sold at 11¾c....Refined, in cases, in very moderate request at 17¼c.@17½c.... City Naphtha, in shipping order, at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted decidedly lower and unsettled, influenced in part by the unfavorable reports from the West. The demand has been quite moderate at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 225 bbls. Western Mess, in job lots, at $23 25@$23 75, closing, however, at about $22, with other kinds wholly nominal. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,250 bbls. October options, at $21 25@$21 37½, quoted at the close at $21 25 bid and up to $21 50 asked....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after on the basis of 8⅜c.@8½c. for City....Cut meats have been in rather better request, with sales reported of 500 Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.; 3,000 Pickled Hams at 11½c.@12c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 10½c., and Smoked Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; 10,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies on private terms, quoted at 11½c. for average weights; and 45 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c....Bacon very quiet at drooping prices. Sales, 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c.@11¼c. Long and Short Clear, December options, quoted nominally at 10½c....Lard has been fairly active, but at a further decline in values of about ⅛c. ⅌ lb., with sales reported for early delivery of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c.; 1,250 tcs. do. (rumored, for export,) on private terms; 320 tcs. New do. at 13⅝c.; small lots of City Steam on the basis of 13½c.@13⅝c.; 60 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c., and 350 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 14¼c., with West India lots quoted at 14⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., December options, at 11 15-16c.; 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11 15-16c.@12c.; and 500 tcs., seller six months, at 12c., quoted at the close at 11 15-16c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been sparingly dealt in within the previous nominal range. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western. Sales, 100 bbls. on private terms....Cheese quoted up to 16¼c.@16½c. on fancy, on a fair inquiry....Eggs and Butter as last quoted.

SUGARS—Raw have been more active, the demand from refiners having been more animated, with, however, a slow call from the trade. Holders, while showing firmness as to values, have been meeting the requirements of purchasers with promptness. Sales have been made to-day of 2,035 hhds. and 1,980 bxs., including 550 hhds. about good fair to scant good Refining Cuba, at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c.; 238 hhds. strictly fair do. do. at 8 9-16c.; 800 hhds. strictly fair to good do. do. at 8 9-16c.@8¾c.; 211 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅝c.; 215 hhds. Syrup Sugar at 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; 1,980 bxs. Clayed and Molasses Sugar at 8⅞c., and 21 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb. Other sales were rumored but not confirmed. We quote: Fair Refining, 8½c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Manilla bags, 7⅞c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugars at 7½c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5¼c.@7c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11¼c.; A's at 10½c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅜c., ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been generally in quite active request, and held with much confidence on the basis of the recently-advanced figures. The export demand has been good, especially for Leaf. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 hhds. Kentucky Leaf, at 10c.@25c.; 624 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed Leaf at 7½c.@37½c.; 10 cases 1871 do., at 7½c.; 39 cases 1870 do., at 8c.; 50 cases 1873 State at 7½c.; 20 cases 1873 Ohio at 7¾c.; 209 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 8½c.; 200 cases sundry growths at 10c.@50c.; and 200 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—More active on the steady basis of $1 05½ ⅌ gallon. Sales, 700 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The market shows a moderate degree of animation in the line of berth freights, with rather more regularity and steadiness as to rates, especially by the steam-ship lines for British ports. The offerings of Produce were mostly of Grain, Provisions, Cotton, and Flour. Room was in comparatively moderate supply. The chartering business has been fair, but at low figures for Grain, Tobacco, and Petroleum tonnage, with vessels suited to the Cotton trade held steadily though in less request....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 850 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., including 500 bales, through freight, at the latter rate; 50 tcs. Beef, and 150 pks. Tobacco, on private terms; 2,800 bxs. Cheese, mostly at 30s., showing an advance of 5s. on late rates; 850 bxs. Bacon at 22s. 6d.@25s., nearly all at 25s., also an improvement. Also, a German bark, 445 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Residuum, at 3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; and a British bark, 308 tons, and a British brig, 216 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 35s.; and a British bark, 379 tons, with Sugar and Cotton, reported from Paraibo, at 25s. and 9-16d....For London, by sail, 2,300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. ⅌ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 60 tons Provisions within the range of 25s.@30s. ⅌ ton....For the British Channel and orders, a brig, 250 tons, and a schooner, 180 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 45s.@37s. 6d....For Bristol an Italian bark, 509 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, on private terms, quoted nominally at about 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Cardiff, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ⅌ bushel; 50 tcs. Beef at 6s. ⅌ tierce; 20 tons Tallow at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, (one-third of cargo in bags,) at 4s. 3d. ⅌ quarter; a Russian bark, 428 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Dublin, an Austrian bark, 685 tons, hence, with about 3,850 quarters Grain, at 3s. 7½d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 425 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and a bark 285 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 37½f....For Rotterdam, by steam, (in addition to the grain engagements mentioned in our last,) 14,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted at about 6d. ⅌ bushel....For Corunna, a German bark, 426 tons, hence, with Tobacco on private terms, quoted at about 30s.@32s. 6d....For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 430 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, in bags, at 13½c. ⅌ bushel....For New-York or Providence, an American brig, 394 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,955 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,313 head, or 489 cars, against 431 cars for the same time last week. Market fairly active at ¼c. advance on good Cattle; strong last week's prices for common; receipts fair average quality, with some bunches of extra prime. The attendance of buyers was good. About 7,100 head were disposed of. Sales, 500 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,069 to 1,668 lbs., at $5@$6 90; 300 head Texas Steers, ranging from 793 to 1,264 lbs., at $3 25@$5; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 906 to 1,344 lbs., at $4@$5 25; 100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,284 lbs. to 1,362 lbs., at $6 35@$6 62½; 63 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,265 lbs., at $6 30; 51 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,069 lbs., at $4 30; 18 head Iowa Steers, averaging 875 lbs., at $4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 14,600 head, against 8,200 head for the same time last week; market opened slow at ¼c. decline on last week's prices; sales, 2,000 head Western Sheep, ranging from 79 lbs. to 94 lbs., at $4 40@$5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 14,000 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week; market moderately active at $5 75@$6 25 for Yorkers; $6 75@$7 for heavy Hogs.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 13.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,650 head; there was a very fair demand for good stock, and the quality of the offerings was an improvement on last week's. Sales of the market: Beef, choice, at $10 50@$10 75; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8@$9; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $4 50@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 6,925 head; the Sheep trade this week was a little slow, and not only large lots, but single car-loads, range from ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. lower than last week, when butchers had more Sheep than they could well dispose of, which is the cause of the slowness of the trade to-day; sales of Sheep at 5½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs, 7c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,800; market dull for common grades, which are in large supply; firm for best, which are scarce; fair to extra Native Steers, $4 50@$6 75; shipments, 1,100. Hogs opened quiet and steady, and closed weak and lower under heavy receipts; common to medium, $5 75@$6; good to choice do., $6 15@$6 50; shipments, 6,000. Sheep dull; nominally $2 55@$4 50 for poor to choice; receipts, 1,500.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, 95c.; No. 2 do., 89¾c., cash or October; 89¼c., November; No. 3 do., 84½c.@85c.; Rejected, 80c.@80½c. Corn in fair demand, weak, and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 74c., spot; 73¼c., October; 69½c., November; 68½c., seller all the year; High Mixed, 74½c.; Rejected, 72½c.@73c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 47½c., cash or October; 46½c., November; Rejected, 44c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 83c.@84c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 07, spot; $1 03@$1 04, November; No. 3 do., 88c.@93c. Pork in fair demand and lower at $20 50, cash; $17 50, seller all the year. Lard dull and lower; nominally 14c.@14¼c., cash; sales at 11¼c. all the year. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Whisky steady at $1 01. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c. On the open board this afternoon Wheat sold at 89⅝c., October. Corn steady at 74c., October; 69⅜c., November; Oats firmer at 47½c., October. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 164,000 bushels Wheat, 92,000 bushels Corn, 64,000 bushels Oats, 31,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 122,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 16,900 bbls.; Wheat, 487,950 bushels; Corn, 254,980 bushels; Oats, 191,359 bushels; Barley, 2,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 285,094 bushels; Corn, 66,504 bushels; Oats, 60,025 bushels; Barley, 9,750 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 45,137 bushels; Corn, 38,304 bushels; Oats, 25,200 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour—Western Spring, $5 75 White, @$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; sales of a small quantity Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 12; do. No. 2 do., $1 03; Chicago No. 2 Spring held at $1 03; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 15; White Winter, $1 25. Corn dull; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 88c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 57c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1 25@$1 30; Western, $1 10; Four-rowed State, $1 20. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 40@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 91¾c., October, 91¼c.; November, 90c. Oats—No. 2 quiet and lower, at 48c. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 79c. Rye—No. 1 nominally 87c. Barley lower, but firm at the decline; No. 2 Spring, cash and October, $1 10; No. 3 do., 93½c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—17,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Red 90c.; Amber $1; White $1 05. Corn dull and lower at 78c.@80c. Oats 62c.@67c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork nominal. Bacon—Shoulders 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides 15c. Hams—Sugar Cured 12½c.@14½c.; Plain, none here. Bulk Meats none here. Lard, 16½c. Whisky; two cents lower at 97c. Bagging unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 37c. Resin firm at $2 15 for Strained; Crude Turpentine quiet; $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip, and $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 7,223 bales; gross, 7,442 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 48,393 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 13—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 1½ ⅌ cent. United States Bonds, new 5s, 104½; Erie Railway Shares, 27¼.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27½.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27¼@27½. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £34,000.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 92½c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 13.—United States Bonds, 97⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; one sale was made of Cotton, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅞d., and another at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 28,000 quarters, of which 24,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 8s. 10d.@9s. 4d. ⅌ cental for Red Winter. Corn, 36s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. Peas, 45s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Beef, 86s. ⅌ tierce for New Mess.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,300 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November and December, at 7⅞d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@10½d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Petroleum, 9¼d. ⅌ gallon for Refined, and 13d.@13½d. for Spirits.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 27s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 13.—Petroleum, 25½f. for Fine Pale American.

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FOR OATS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 19, 1874, for 1,000 bushels oats.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CODFISH, MEAL, STRAW, &C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 22, 1874, for Codfish, Meal, Straw, Undershirts, and Flannel.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE NEWS business of the Erie Railway on trains and at stations will be received by the undersigned, until Oct. 20 inst. Privileges same as to present lessee. P. P. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Transportation. Jersey City Station.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, trustee of the estate and effects of Francis B. O'Connor, a bankrupt, hereby gives notice that a final dividend will be declared among the creditors of the said bankrupt, who have proved their claims, on or about the 18th day of November, 1874. All creditors, or other interested parties, are requested to prove their claims before, or file their proved claims with, James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, to whom the case was referred, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, on or before that day.—Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BRAMAN, Trustee.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 247 Broadway, New-York. o14-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARINER A. WILDER and VICTOR A. WILDER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of October, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Mariner A. Wilder and Victor A. Wilder, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
WILLIAM R. MOWE, Assignee.
o14-1aw3w-W*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—ABRAHAM D. HOAGLAND plaintiff, against STEPHEN H. ALDEN, defendant.—To Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff:—You are hereby summoned and required personally to appear before me at Chambers of this court, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October next, at ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to give your testimony as a party before trial, in an action between yourself, Abraham D. Hoagland, plaintiff, and Stephen H. Alden, defendant, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Procedure, and for a failure to attend you will be punished according to law. Dated New-York, July 22, 1874.
ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Justice.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Defendant's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SEYMOUR N. MARSH vs. GEORGE CALDWELL, et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 7, 1874.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of Marsh & Co., who formerly carried on the truss business at No. 2 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with due proof thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d of November, 1874; in default thereof they will be barred from any share in the fund then to be disbursed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1874.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., Receiver.
o10-2aw3w*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH HOWARD HOWES, STEPHEN HYATT, and LEANDER W. TOWNSEND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Seth Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt, and Leander W. Townsend, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW S. AMBLER, bankrupt.—No. 3,427.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Andrew S. Ambler, the bankrupt above named, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at the store of Park, Lynch & Co., on Strand street, in the City of Galveston, Texas, on the 24th day of October, 1874, certain debts, choses in action, and promissory notes, due from divers persons and firms to the estate in bankruptcy of said bankrupt, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of ten thousand five hundred and forty-eight 38-100 dollars, ($10,548 38,) and upward; particulars of which said debts and promissory notes may be had by applying to the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 77 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, or of J. B. Stubbs, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 129 P. O. street, Galveston, Texas.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1874.
o7-1aw3wW*
HENRY C. HOWELL, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES E. HOVEY and others against AUGUSTINE R. MACDONALD, an alleged bankrupt, filed on the 25th day of August, 1874. Pursuant to an order made by Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of said Court, sitting in bankruptcy, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on Oct. 9, 1874, all creditors of said Augustine R. Macdonald are hereby notified that, on the 14th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 170 Montague st., Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., proceedings and proofs will be taken, pursuant to said order, to ascertain whether one-fourth in number and one-third in amount of the creditors of said alleged bankrupt at the time of filing said petition have petitioned that said Macdonald be adjudged a bankrupt.—Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1874.
o10-1aw-4wM*
D. C. WINSLOW, Register, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN MESLER, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of EDWIN MESLER, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 29th day of September, A. D. 1874.
GEORGE B. EDDY, Assignee.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, DOCTOR OF Philosophy, who has studied modern languages at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, and then spent several years in England and France, desires to give private instruction in German and French languages and literature. His professional experience, certificates, and references will be found satisfactory. Address E. S., Post-Office, Box No. 4,807.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, gold medallist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY of acknowledged ability as a teacher; has time unoccupied; English thoroughly, French, and music. Address CAMBRIDGE, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MME. L. ROBBINS, TEACHER OF FRENCH, and of fundamental English branches, having a few hours to dispose of, would like to make arrangements with those wishing to form classes, or for private lessons. Address No. 1,257 Broadway.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggait, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING CHILdren English, French, and music, desires a position for the same; terms moderate; references. TEACHER, No. 135 West 43d st.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires pupils. Address Constant, No. 101 East 25th st.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

D'AERT'S INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23.

Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.

Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.
Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st.
Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER fifteen. Only ten taken. Terms moderate. School reopened Sept. 26. Address Rev. R. BOLTON, Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate.
Miss E. M. COE Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to re-open Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply after 2 o'clock P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed.
WALLER HOLLADAY.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

MISS PERINE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS
Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY and County of New-York.—DELIA MASURY, plaintiff, against JOHN W. MASURY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court.—Dated Oct. 6, 1874.
M. I. FRIEDLANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o7-1aw6wW

PURSUANT TO THE STATUTE IN SUCH cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the third Monday of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for an order changing the name of the Corporation now known as the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, to the "Mariners' Family Asylum."
Dated Sept. 19, 1874.
Mrs. C. J. CORNING, First Directress.
BOYEE & GOVE, Attorneys. s23-1aw6wW

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RUY BLAS. (Italian Opera.)—Signora Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FAIRY CIRCLE—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—KIT CARSON—Donald McKay and Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Register to-day. There will be but two more opportunities after this; the Democrats are making great efforts to bring up all their forces, and if the Republicans do not imitate their example, they will next month realize the consequences of their carelessness and apathy in a very unpleasant manner. When MORRISSEY and KELLY have the City at their mercy, and TWEED is practically in power again, there will be few decent citizens who will not regret that they did not take the trouble to register and to record their votes.

The true meaning of the Democratic nominations begins to be discerned by the public. As we long ago pointed out, we have now two new Bosses to deal with instead of one. Our new masters are to be JOHN MORRISSEY and JOHN KELLY, *vice* TWEED resigned—through causes over which he had no control. But the machinery remains precisely the same. The two JOHNS follow in TWEED'S footsteps very closely, and they are, perhaps, wise in so doing, for TWEED'S system was successful for some years, and may be so again. The two JOHNS have chosen a respectable figure-head for Governor—so did TWEED. HOFFMAN, in his day, made quite as good a show at the head of the ticket as TILDEN. But behind this figure-head march the same camp-followers who so long plundered the City. Even the *World* has not yet ventured to say a word for "JIMMY HAYES," or for GUNTZER or GROSS. The German Democrats denounce the ticket which MORRISSEY and KELLY have tried to force upon them, and even the Irish Democrats resent it. If the people of New-York City desire to place themselves once more under the rule of the old Tammany gang, with a change of two or three prominent names, they can easily do so next month by voting for the candidates of our new Bosses. TWEED will then probably ask how much worse he is than the "spirit of the age"?

So far as we can make out, the new plan for getting rid of ashes and other refuse at night is found to answer very well, notwithstanding the unfavorable criticisms of many correspondents. Night is the proper time for carting off the rubbish of a great city, and probably when the present system has received a fair trial, it will be found to commend itself even to those who at first opposed it. It is important, however, that the work should be well looked after and thoroughly done, and that the Police should do all in their power to prevent that wholesale robbery of ash-barrels which seems likely to go on during the dark evenings of Winter.

Mr. BONNER, proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, does not profess, we believe, to publish a political paper, but now and then he says a few words on some question of the day which are full of shrewdness and good sense. Thus, in his last *Ledger*, he has a trenchant little "editorial" which is worth quoting entire:

NOT SO OLD.—The party papers are discussing, with some humor, the relative ages of the two candidates for Governor, Mr. TILDEN and Gen. DIX.

It is known that Gov. DIX is a very old man, (over seventy-six,) but we are confident that Gen. GRANT will be a much older man *before he will be elected President a third time.*

It is quite evident that Mr. BONNER'S paper is not a "good, reliable organ." The great Senator JONES, of Nevada—the new favorite—should look after the owner of *Dexter*.

People are always crying out for opera when they cannot get it, and when they can get it they do not seem inclined to support it very generously. Mr. STRAKOSCH must have lost money here in New-York by his venture last year, and if the same result attends his efforts this year, it would not be surprising if New-York did not have decent opera again for a very long time to come. No other manager would be willing to do what Mr. STRAKOSCH has done. Between the low prices, the hardship of giving up all the best boxes to stockholders, and the heavy salaries demanded by vocalists in these days, the chance of coming through a season successfully can scarcely be as one in ten. Anybody who has seen "Aïda" at the Academy of Music, may form a faint notion of the amount of money necessary to produce a new opera; and what some of the newspapers have the conscience to call for is a new opera every night. The "Barbiere," and works of that kind, they say, are not "substantial" enough. Poor ROSSINI! To-night Mr. STRAKOSCH is to produce another new opera—"Ruy Blas"—and next Monday, Mlle. ALBANI, the greatest singer of the day, next to PATTI, is to be introduced to the public. But, perhaps, she, too, may not be "substantial" enough for some of the accomplished critics of New-York, and in that case we should advise Mr. STRAKOSCH to try some city where good music and world-renowned *artistes* are likely to be understood and appreciated.

Beyond choosing its officers and providing for its standing committees, the Southern Convention at Chattanooga has accomplished nothing yet. We regret to be obliged to add that there is not much promise of any permanently valuable work to be achieved by the convention. The attendance is not large; from two States—North Carolina and South Carolina—there are no delegates—not even a MOSES; and Florida sends but a single representative. Alabama furnishes a presiding officer in the person of Gov. LEWIS E. PARSONS; and Mr. JOSEPH BROOKS, of warlike fame, represents Arkansas, and what is popularly known as the Clayton Ring. Undoubtedly the majority of delegates propose to address themselves seriously to a consideration of possible remedies for the anarchy, industrial prostration, and business depression of the South. Whether the more uneasy and ambitious spirits that pervade the convention will permit this is quite another question.

The Tammany candidates for Aldermen from the Fourth Senate District are worthy of the nominations already made for Aldermen at large. One is EDWARD J. SHANDLEY, who belonged to the old set of Police Justices, and who, after all the exposures of Ring rascality were published, accepted TWEED'S nomination for Register in the Fall of 1871. The other is PAT. LYSAGHT, an old Tammany politician of a lower type, if possible. He was a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen in 1870, and was in very fit company among the GALVINS, the DUFFYS, and COSTELLOS who so worthily represented the corner groggeries in the lower branch of the local Legislature. KELLY and MORRISSEY can hardly do better than keep on making just such selections from the ranks of the ward politicians as they have already made. It takes a good deal to arouse the New-York public, but we are sanguine enough to believe that they may succeed in doing it. The independent German Democrats met last night and gave the Tammany dictators a piece of their mind. They concluded by nominating Mr. OTTENDORFER for Mayor, and that gentleman appears to be willing to run, provided other elements of the Democratic opposition can be united on his nomination.

In another column will be found a requisition addressed to Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN by some six hundred citizens of Westchester County, requesting him to be a candidate for Congress at the approaching election. Among the signers are such well-known citizens as MARTIN BATES, of Riverdale; JOHN T. WARING, of Yonkers; FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, of Newcastle; JOHN E. WILLIAMS, of Irvington; JARED D. POWELL, of Katonah; GEORGE J. SENEY, of Mamaroneck; WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, of Chappaqua, and MOSES W. FISH, of Bedford. Mr. COWDIN is a well-known merchant, doing business in New-York, and has long been identified with the Twelfth District. He received the Republican nomination for Senator in 1869, but declined it, owing to the pressure of business engagements.

THE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

The significance which the October elections possessed in former years is much lessened by the absence of Pennsylvania from the list. In the States of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska the main interest this year centres in the Congressional ticket. In Ohio, according to the reports received up to the hour of writing, the Congressional delegation will stand 9 Democrats to 11 Republicans. This is a gain of two members for the Democrats. Mr. STEVENSON appears to have lost his seat, and Mr. PARSONS his. Among the Republicans Mr. CHARLES FOSTER is, so far, the only candidate who seems to have gained in popularity. He will be remembered as the acting Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during its investigation of the Sanborn contracts, and as the fearless and effective opponent of Mr. BUTLER at every turn, and it is undoubtedly largely owing to these services that he is able to claim an increased vote. Mr. GARFIELD has had a hard fight in his district, and it has been largely a personal fight, from which he has, according to present indications, come off victorious, but with a majority much less than he has been used to having. It was Mr. GARFIELD'S misfortune to be connected—innocently, as we believe—with the Credit Mobilier, the Back Pay, and the District of Columbia scandals, and his opponents made effective use of this fact. On the State ticket Ohio has gone Democratic, so far as can now be judged, by what majority it is impossible to say. The complexion of the Legislature is in some doubt, but the probability is that it will be Democratic.

In Indiana there are several extremely confused and doubtful districts, but the proportion of Democrats to Republicans in the Congressional delegation is probably not altered. The State ticket is probably elected by the Democrats, though the Republicans claim the Legislature, and by consequence the United States Senator. Iowa has gone Republican as usual, in spite of considerable diversion by side issues. Nebraska is also Republican, and will send a Republican to replace the notorious "Parson" TIPTON.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE IN THE WEST.

While the financial question is one that both parties in the East are substantially agreed upon, a very different state of things exists in the West. There the discussion of nearly every phase of the national finances is earnest and constant. In this discussion the conservative side is almost invariably taken by the Republicans, while a good many advocates of inflation and repudiation are found among the Democrats. The *World* would have us believe that the Democratic Convention of Indiana did not know what it was saying when it declared its party to be in favor of repudiation, and that there are not ten men in the State who do not repudiate the platform. But the *World* probably does not read its exchanges, or else it is not favored with a very extensive list from the West. Every mail brings evidence of the fact that the Democratic politicians of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee knew their section when they planted their party on the side of repudiation, and had reason to hope that they would be able to retain all their own strength, and win some from the Republican side by this means. Our own impression is that in the long run they will lose by the trick; but they are very evidently in earnest in trying it now. As the Democratic candidate in Indiana for Secretary of State declared in a speech on the eve of the election: "The bonds must be paid in greenbacks; and whenever the Democrats get power, they will do so at once."

In Missouri Senator SCHURZ is making a strong fight against the Democratic doctrine of repudiation, and in favor of the Independent movement, which, it will be remembered, has been joined by the Republicans. He is also discussing in a very able manner the general question of finance, and the evils that grow out of our irredeemable currency, especially as they affect an agricultural community. We do not notice that this course on the part of the Senator has called out from the Democratic papers any repetition of that effusive admiration with which he was greeted two years ago. On the contrary, Mr. SCHURZ is receiving intimations on every side that Democratic support can only be had by ceasing to oppose the financial notions of the Missouri Democrats—a price which the Senator is not disposed to pay.

The revival of the repudiation idea has been very unfortunate at best, and for reasons entirely disconnected with politics. Were we inclined to regard it in a partisan light, we might welcome it as a blunder on the part of the Democracy, which cannot fail in the long run to help the Republican Party. But no gains from such a cause can ever be desirable. The doctrine that the bonds of the United States can be honorably or legally "paid" by the proffer of legal-tender notes is a doctrine so thoroughly base in itself, and so demoralizing in its suggestions and effects, that every right-minded citizen must wish that it might remain forever without advocates. It is not merely that the pretense is unfounded, that the law affords no rational support for it, that it contradicts the common and natural understanding at the time the bonds were issued, and that it is in bad faith when considered with reference to the law of 1869—it is not these facts alone that render the revival of the repudiation principle unfortunate; but it is that the advocacy of that principle at this time seems like a symptom of financial decay for the whole country. Repudiation is the inevitable consequence of inflation. The one follows the other "as the night the day." The men who are to-day found advocating the payment of bonds in greenbacks in the same breath demand more Government notes. They would first compel our national creditors to surrender their interest-bearing bonds for demand notes that bear no interest, and they would then proceed to diminish the value of the latter by increasing the issue. The idea that underlies the theory of the inflationists is that Government notes can be made equivalent to money by making them legal tender. No country that entertains this idea will pay its notes. It will continually argue that since the notes are themselves money, it is absurd to talk of procuring coin—which is expensive and difficult to obtain—for the purpose of paying them. This feeling will continue until the notes grow in volume to such an extent that they cannot be paid, and then they will be thrown over. This is the fate which awaits the United States if we do not turn away absolutely from the idea of inflation. The only certain means of averting it is to resume specie payments. That will be a complete bar to any such disgraceful scheme as some of the Western Democrats have proposed, and it is the only thing that will be.

THE CIVIL DAMAGE LAW IN OPERATION.

It was on the last day of May, 1873, that Gov. DIX signed the Civil Damage Liquor bill. It was nearly a year after the bill thus became law in this State that the first conviction under its provisions was obtained. Mrs. TILLY, of Port Washington, Queens County, had, we believe, the distinction of being the first to show how wives could punish liquor-dealers who helped their husbands to get drunk. That lady, it is true, only recovered $50 as compensation for the injuries received by her husband in a row, which he would doubtless have avoided but for the potent influence of Port Washington whisky. But she established a precedent which could hardly fail to bear fruit. After several months of entire neglect, the aid of the Civil Damage law has been invoked to punish a liquor-dealing firm in Brooklyn who had sold liquor to a young man, and whose beastly state of intoxication, resulting therefrom, had ended in his death. Suit was brought by the father of this youth, and damages were estimated at the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. Some interesting points were raised on the trial, and ruled upon in a way likely to facilitate further prosecutions of a similar character. In the Queens County case it was urged that as a license is of the nature of a contract between the State and the dealer, and as the law went to impair the validity of that contract, it must be unconstitutional. As there is a well-known decision of the Court of Appeals excluding licenses from the category of contracts, the County Court promptly excluded this plea.

In the Brooklyn case, the same point was raised in a somewhat different form. One of the three brothers who were sued was owner of the premises where the liquor was sold, and it was claimed that as the lease to the two brothers who were his tenants had been made previous to the passage of the law, the fact of his responsibility would imply that the act could impair the validity of pre-existing contracts. That objection was, however, ruled out, as was the further one that damages resulting from the death of the intoxicated person did not come within the intent of the statute. Judge MCCUE held that the jury could assess damages for the funeral expenses of the deceased, and the value of his services to his father till he arrived at the age of twenty-one. He further held that they could award what exemplary damages they thought proper. This is sound law as well as sound sense. The statute was made as comprehensive as language could make it, and if it did not fit such a case as that of young RIGNEY, it might as well not have been passed at all. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at $2,000. Had the suit been brought by a wife for the death of her husband, or on behalf of a child for the death of a father, it would obviously have been impossible to fix the damages so low. Liquor-dealers will probably be prompt enough to perceive how effectively the law can be used against them when invoked on behalf of those absolutely dependent on the person toward whose intoxication they contribute. The moral effect of the Brooklyn verdict cannot but be salutary.

As we pointed out when the law was passed, its provisions include not only people who sell liquors, but those who give them away. Whoever can prove an injury inflicted by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, has a right of action against anyone who has caused the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person. The Western dodge of calling customers guests, and accepting from them pecuniary acknowledgments of freely-bestowed hospitality, will not turn the edge of the law in this State. The hospitable private entertainer is equally liable to be sued for the damages incurred through the intoxication, whether partial or total, of his guests. Two cases in a year are certainly a very slender tribute to the potentiality of the law, but as its scope and purpose become better understood, its aid will probably be more frequently invoked. Temperance men might profitably devote some of the energy they waste on sterile political intrigue to making an enactment of this kind vital and operative. There are hundreds of brutally-treated wives and neglected children whose rights could be vindicated by means of the Civil Damage law, in a way which would most effectually serve the cause of humanity. It is amazing with what rapidity an acute moral sense might be developed among liquor-dealers by using this very forcible means of attacking the pocket nerve. It is a pity that Long Island should be allowed to have a monopoly of the Civil Damage prosecutions. There is certainly a much wider field open for them on this side of the East River.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE BANDIT.

We allude to CORTINA, not to BUTLER. Señor CORTINA is very well known along a good portion of our South-western frontier as an able and skillful cattle-thief; nay, is not without friends who believe him a great and good soldier, and who would follow him to the mouth of the pit if he wished, so complete is their confidence in his luck. Truth to tell, CORTINA is luckiest of Mexicans and thieves. In the whole calendar of crime along the Rio Grande, there never was a scoundrel who had more power than this adroit and apparently invulnerable cavalier of the plains, whose life is one constant protest against law—one continuous defiance of the military power of the United States. He has the coolness and daring of the Indian, the vivacity and courage of the Texan, and the fawning subtlety and splendid hypocrisy of the low-class Mexican. When his horse wets hoof in the boundary stream between Mexico and Texas there is mourning on our side of the river, for well the hardy herdsmen know that their stock will be stampeded beyond the neutral line, despite all efforts to save it. Neither dread Kickapoo, adventurous Lipan, thieving Seminole, nor murderous Carrizo, swooping down from their secure fastnesses in the great mountain passes of Coahuila and Chihuahua, do half the damage accomplished by the prince of bandits, CORTINA, the cattle-stealer, when he dashes across the plains, and with disdainful mock courtesy salutes the American troops, who are too few and too widely scattered to protect the country from his ravages. And just at this particular time he is more active than ever before in raids and robberies.

Permit us to introduce somewhat more explicitly the hero of the tale. Señor JUAN NEPOMUCENE CORTINA, (mark the noble, heroic flow of the illustrious thief's name!) has been one of the terrors of the Texas frontier since the Mexican war. When Taylor's army arrived on the Rio Grande CORTINA was only a Mexican soldier; but he was destined to rise, and, after being dismissed from the ranks for selling horses belonging to his Government, he went into service, and soon murdered the American who employed him. He then began a career of robbery and slaughter in Texas, which was uninterrupted from 1849 until 1858. In the latter year he was declared an outlaw, and the usual price was set upon his head. But he continued to commit robberies with impunity, and, organizing an armed band, began raids from Mexico into Texas. He burned, ravaged, and destroyed; drove off thousands of cattle, sold them to Mexican butchers and herdsmen, and established his own cattle-ranches, stocking them with herds from the Texan plains. The Mexican Government was plainly informed that CORTINA and his men must be checked in their wild career; hundreds of indictments were brought against the bandits, but the agile thieves evaded the law, and CORTINA grew rich on plunder taken from Texas. Year after year he and his followers increased the number of the herds on their ranches; Alcaldes and other corrupt Mexican officials winked at the sprightly exploits of their countrymen, and in 1870, CORTINA, elevated to the dignity of General, assumed command of the Mexican forces along the American frontier. In that position he was maintained until renewed vigorous complaints through diplomatic channels induced his Government, in 1872, to retire the brilliant soldier and worthy patriot. He had not been idle during his two years of generalship. Many a fat priest had he roasted and many a peasant had he disemboweled because they had refused to lead him to the hiding-places of their treasures. Revolution had been his weekly sport; the deposition of provincial Governors was but poor fun to him, so many times had he participated in it. Cattle-stealing in Texas was his especial weakness, and he gave himself up to it with gay *abandon*.

To-day he leads a jolly life of revel in mountain nook and on fertile plain, and is as mild a man as ever cut a throat. His ranches are protected by armed guards, and "in the full o' the moon" he and a few of his trusty knights dash down, as of old, across the shallow river, over the crisp grass, and through the dusty chapparal which hides them. They stampede an hundred cattle, waylay and murder a few "Yankee" herdsmen, and sometimes pillage a small town. After them, as soon as the news spreads, gallop cavalrymen from the United States forts, but all that the pursuers get for their pains is the spray from the Rio Grande dashed in their faces by the hoofs of the retreating Mexicans' horses. The cattle are driven across the stream where troops cannot pursue them, and CORTINA, the irrepressible, reining up his panting steed on the safe side of the water, exchanges a revolver-shot or two with his enemies, and then tranquilly returns to his ranches.

A gay, adventurous, chivalrous existence! A fine instance of what enterprise and daring can do, when seconded by favoring circumstances! JUAN NEPOMUCENE CORTINA, Ex-General of the Mexican forces, must have his amusement, must earn his livelihood withal. Why shall not the cattle and the lives of the accursed Gringo suffer when CORTINA'S welfare demands it? Is he not King of the whole frontier? Who says him nay, or stays him in his adventurous career? No one. Commissions from Washington come and go, and laboriously take evidence among the thousands of settlers from whom hundreds of thousands of cattle and horses have been stolen since CORTINA and his men, as well as the Kickapoo Indians, began their raids from Mexico. Commissioners discover that property amounting to nearly thirty millions of dollars has been stolen away from Texas by these thieves; that the men engaged in the thieving expeditions are well mounted, well armed, well drilled; and that oftentimes as many as sixteen hundred cattle are driven to Mexico in one raid. They find that the frontier posts in Texas are widely separated; that there is no telegraphic communication between them; and that the business of stock-raising on the borders of Western Texas is well-nigh broken up.

But they do not find it easy to strike at the root of the evil. Irrepressible CORTINA cannot be scotched, although hundreds of maddened frontiersmen hunt him day and night. The thirty millions which he has been mainly instrumental in stealing have purchased him much favor in Mexico, and he has ample protection at home. No vindictive "Americano" penetrates to Soldadito, Caritas, or Palito Blanco, the pet ranches of the shrewd bandit. No Mexican official along the Rio Grande will heed the demands for the surrender of the guerrilla; all will respond with shrug of lean shoulders and mellifluous *Quien sabe?* when asked where the stolen cattle have gone. Who will dare to predict that mischance will befall the irrepressible bandit in his present campaign? Why shall he not help to steal thirty millions more?

WASHINGTON CLAIM AGENTS.

Postmaster General Jewell, among other salutary reforms in his department, has begun to sweep out the claim agents. Everybody who knows anything about the exasperations, delays, and costs of these middlemen will wish the Postmaster General success in his somewhat difficult reform. Like most public abuses, the claim agency business has grown up from small beginnings; it seemed honest, fair, and legitimate at first; it has become something that is neither of these. In old times, if a man had a bill against the Government, he went to the department where it should be audited and got the needful vouchers. If there was any dispute about the matter, he argued it out then and there. Sometimes he got "his member of Congress" to help him. If he lived at a distance he was able to do all his business by letter. But, if the amount was large, he went personally to Washington, or sent some one to represent him. Now it is almost as rare for any creditor of the Government to deal directly with the department which contracted the obligation as it is for the Government to pay immediately and without demur. The case in which the Postmaster General showed his determination to root out the claim agents is a good example of the way in which things are done. Here was a railroad corporation fairly and legally entitled to a certain compensation. We do not know that there was even a question as to the justice or moderation of the bill presented. Yet it came to the Post Office Department through a claim agent, who was undoubtedly paid a liberal commission for collecting a bill that ought to need nothing but a presentation to insure its payment. The Postmaster General, in some heat, we can imagine, wanted to know why this was so. Why does not the railroad corporation send the bill directly to me? The railroad official interrogated on that point really did not know why; he had always done it; it seemed to be necessary; he preferred dealing with the authorized representatives of the Government, but nobody does nowadays.

That is about the whole case. It reminds us of the Circumlocution Office of the British public service, so sharply criticised by DICKENS. Some years ago it was quite common for Congressmen to act as claim agents for their constituents, whose good-will they naturally desired to retain. We have known some Congressmen whose duties in Washington were threefold Franking documents, collecting claims, and hunting up offices. They never did anything else. The claim agents soon grew numerous, and not altogether reputable. Congressmen had too many other duties to perform, and they did not like to be mixed up with doubtful claims. Two or three rather unsavory jobs in the departments deepened their disgust; and the Congressional branch of the claim agency was well-nigh suspended. The tribe of agents increased; it was reinforced by Congressmen out of business, and department clerks who had lost their positions. Indeed, it was not uncommon for men who had clerkships paying them $1,800 or $2,000 in a bureau of the Government, to resign for the purpose of going into the more lucrative business of collecting claims in the very same bureau in which they had just learned their trade. So it came to pass that the men in the departments and those outside were interested in bothering creditors, delaying the settlement of accounts, obstructing the course of justice, and generally mystifying people who had business to transact.

It is not necessary to do more than suggest how mischievous the system of claim agencies and go-betweens may become. There are undoubtedly many agents whose business is honorably conducted, so far as a trade that is superfluous can be honorable. But it may be safely said that there should be no occasion whatever for the intervention of third persons between the Government and its creditors. It is very much as if a tradesman should regularly give his bills to a lawyer for collection, instead of sending his clerk round with his account and a request for the cash. The system has grown into such an abuse that claim agents swarm in Washington just as substitute brokers did during the war. Men who are specially "fortunate" in this peculiar line of business must have special facilities in the department where they work. There are rumors of small dividends to assistants "on the inside," and little perquisites to friendly hands which push things through the routine of an official bureau. Claim agents, who are only mortal, inspire their clients with this idea, at any rate, and it may be only a fiction designed to enhance the value of their own services. It is easy to see, however, that the whole system is one capable of supporting great abuses. As we have before said, there is no valid reason for its continuance. But the Government is not altogether blameless in this matter. It cannot be denied that department delays have sometimes been distressing to poor creditors. The new Postmaster General speaks as though he intended and expected to break up the system without delay. We earnestly hope he will, and that his example and success may be imitated by the head of every department in Washington. Meantime, we may be allowed to doubt if the job is as easy as it looks.

AN AMERICAN CLARET.

The house-holders of New-York have been agreeably surprised by receiving this Autumn, for the first time, excellent native grapes—the Concords, Isabellas, and other varieties—at prices of from three to five cents per pound, retail. This is partly owing to the opening by railroad and steamboat of new regions of supply of fruits, vegetables, and game. Thus, last Winter brought us game from a greater distance than ever before; and since the war it is well known that we get supplies of fruits and early vegetables from Southern States which never formerly exported anything of this nature to us. So our grapes continually come in from a wider circuit, and compete in value, until this year we find cheap California prices in our market. This change is by no means satisfactory to the owners of vine-lands. There are well-known vineyards in the central and western portions of this State where land has been worth $1,000 per acre, which now, owing to the fall of prices in grapes, will only bring from $100 to $200 per acre. The result will of course be, either that the vine-culture will be given up, or that the grapes will be turned into wine. No doubt the latter will be frequently the case, as good vine-lands are of very little value for any other purpose. Cheap grapes ought to mean a cheap native wine.

The great competitors of our vine-growers in cheap wines are Californians. Yet grapes now in the vineyard must be as cheap here as on the Pacific coast—say two cents a pound. With that price the California wine-maker finds it pay to turn his grapes to wine, and export it five thousand miles by sea to this port. He can lay down his wine here at $1 per gallon, or 20 cents per bottle, and still make a good profit, his labor having cost him more than labor costs here. Surely the New-York and Ohio wine-maker can do as well. The average yield of grapes in Western New-York ought to be equal to that in Italy, or say 5,200 pounds per acre; that is 400 gallons of wine. This at 50 cents per gallon would give a yield of $200 per acre, which is not unprofitable farming. Such wine, sold at $1 per gallon in our cities, would make a cheap wine.

One obstacle in the way of this result hitherto has been that the Eastern wine-growers have chosen for grapes those which contained much sugar, and which therefore produced a strong wine. Now a strong wine has to be kept, for its full maturity, several years. But the keeping the wine means the lying idle of so much capital, and therefore the increase of the price. What the grape-growers in New-York, the Central West, and portions of Virginia and Tennessee should do is to plant out such varieties as "Norton's Virginia Seedling," and other new varieties which will produce a *light* wine or a wine not stronger than a Burgundy. Then the wine can be sold the first year, and the capital turned over rapidly, and a truly cheap beverage be produced. The large number of Germans turning their attention in various parts of the country to vine-raising will eventually solve the problem of a cheap wine. The effect of cheap wines on habits of intemperance cannot be too highly rated. Competent observers already note that in Kansas and Missouri native wines are driving out whisky from the towns. We look, too, for an influence almost equally salutary on the public health from the use of light native wines. The inordinate ice-water drinking of our countrymen is pronounced by all our physicians to be most injurious. Then few people outside of our villages are aware how increasingly difficult is the question of pure water-supply. In most of our small towns the wells are adjoining cess-pools and stables, and receive more or less of the constant drainage of the latter. A chemical analysis was made during the past year of the water from the wells of one of our most thriving towns—Ithaca—and most of them were found infected with poisonous animal matter. One house, whose well showed the worst composition, had been afflicted with terrible diseases. It is well known to physicians that nothing conveys typhoid or cholera like drinking-water which is infected with cess-pool drainages. Now, a free use of a cheap claret with water would avert some of these ill-effects, and many diseases would be checked. We trust that for moral, sanitary, and economic reasons our cheap grapes may bring us a time of cheap light wines, and that the long-looked-for "American claret" will soon make its appearance.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Ruy Blas," Marchetti's most successful work, will be represented at the Academy of Music, this evening. It has never been heard out of Italy, and its production in the United States, in advance of England, France, and Germany, is another of those *coups d'état* in which Mr. Strakosch, to the advantage of American audiences, appears to take particular delight. "Ruy Blas" is to be sung by Signori Carpi, Del Puente, and Fiorini, by Mme. Potentini, and by Miss Cary, that is to say, by the principal artists of the strong company. Its second recital is announced for Friday.

MISS M'GEACHY'S CONCERT.

An agreeable entertainment, given at Steinway Hall last evening, introduced to the public Miss Rosa McGeachy. Miss McGeachy is a young lady possessed of a soprano voice of fair compass, volume, and flexibility, and although her singing was not always absolutely true, it was marked by some excellences with which the work of amateurs is not always to be credited. That she has studied a good deal was apparent, and that her labors have been well directed was apparent also, though she should have been warned against an occasional distortion of her features, which is quite unnecessary to the production of tone. Miss McGeachy, in brief, sings nicely, while her performances cannot be said to rival the efforts of experienced artists. She was heard last night in the grand air from "La Forza del Destino;" in the trio from "I due Foscari;" in the duet from "Roberto Devereux;" in the grand air from "Nabucco," and in a septet from "La Reine de Saba." Every one of these numbers was cleverly recited, except the septet, which is trashy, which the artists did not know, and which Miss McGeachy would have spoiled, had that been possible, by persistently singing flat. The other notable incidents of the concert were the two tenor airs from "Rigoletto," capitally interpreted by Signor Benfratelli, whose honest execution and pleasant voice found favor at once; the duet, "All'idea di quel metallo," effectively rattled off by Signori Benfratelli and Del Puente; and the baritone's scene from "Don Carlos," by Signor Del Puente, who did it as full justice as can be done a piece so radically unfitted to the concert room. Miss Heilbron's piano playing was not up, even, to the moderate standard reached a week ago, and of the locomotive-like achievements of Mlle. Teresa Jackson it is impossible to write seriously.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HON. G. F. HOAR RENOMINATED IN THE WORCESTER DISTRICT—HIS SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE—ELI THAYER NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATS—CHESTER W. CHAPIN NOMINATED IN MR. DAWES' DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—George F. Hoar was renominated for Congress in the Worcester District to-day. Eli Thayer was nominated in the same district by the Democrats, defeating George F. Verry, of Worcester, who has all along been considered the coming candidate, and Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, was nominated by the Democrats in Dawes' district. The convention which nominated Hoar was enthusiastic and entirely harmonious. Mr. Hoar, after his nomination, was brought in, and in accepting the nomination, made an unusually long speech, in which he considered the questions of the hour, and gave reasons why the Democrats ought not to be allowed to send a representative from Massachusetts to Congress. There are three important questions, he said, in the politics of the day: Business interests, human rights, and honesty and integrity of administration. How ten months ago Congress met, and the first act of the Democratic Party, after the light of the past twenty years, and in the face of the history and experience of the nation, they declared their choice for Speaker to be Fernando Wood, of New-York. He will be brought forward again at the next session as the representative of their opinion on finance, human rights, and official integrity. To make Fernando Wood Speaker is to declare for a free-trade Committee on Ways and Means, and a law committee which thinks as he does on the recent constitutional amendments, and their application to the South. His record is familiar. At the outbreak of the rebellion he sent a message to the City Council of New-York, declaring that secession was a fixed fact, and that the South was justified in it, and called upon the City to cut loose from the nation and set up an independent municipality. Mr. Hoar also spoke at length on the condition of the South, and repeated the stories of outrages, answering the criticism that they were not to be credited because they came just before the elections, with the declaration that they themselves happen just before the elections. Speaking then of the Republican Party, he did not deny its errors, but believed it capable of correcting them. He next explained his efforts in behalf of popular education at the South, and dwelt upon the features of his bill; and in conclusion besought the Republicans to keep Massachusetts in the right path with her face toward the goal. We have difficulties and mistakes, he said, camp-followers and bad men, but is the main the Republican Party is true, and we are still determined to trust it and the Republic.

Eli Thayer, the nominee of the Democrats, is an old Whig, an original Republican, and for a long time trained alongside of Mr. Hoar, and was one of the most popular men of the party. He was prominent in the Kansas excitement, and made his name at that time. He switched off the track some years ago, and is now a true Bourbon.

Chester W. Chapin, nominated by the Democrats in Dawes' district, is President of the Boston and Albany Railroad, a wealthy and influential citizen and a self-made man. He has interests also in the New-York Central and the New-York and New-Haven Railroads, and is not regarded as the best worker for the interest of Massachusetts and New-England in his railroad operation.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

SCANTY ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES—ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION—EX-GOV. PARSONS, OF ALABAMA, CHAIRMAN—COMMITTEES APPOINTED—LITTLE WORK DONE—CHARACTER OF THE GATHERING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 13.—With the morning trains a considerable number of delegates to the Southern Republican Convention arrived, but at an early hour of the day it was evident that there was not to be the immense gathering which had been expected. Popular anticipation, especially in Chattanooga, had declared that over a thousand would be present, but when the delegates had met in the hall it was found that 300 was at the most all who were really in attendance. But it must be admitted that the delegations to the convention, if comparatively few in numbers, are fairly representative in their character. In the several delegations could be seen men who have become known to the nation, and the mention of whose names is sufficient to show the ideas by which the convention is likely to be dominated. From Louisiana there were Senator West, P. B. S. Pinchback, and Attorney General Field; from Arkansas, Senators Clayton and Dorsey, Gov. Joseph Brooks and Judge McClure; from Georgia, Col. Farrow; from Alabama, Gov. Parsons, Gov. Lewis, Senator Spencer, and Arthur Bingham; from Tennessee, Mr. Prosser; from Texas, Gov. Davis and Bowles Baker, who has a somewhat unsavory record at Mobile in connection with cotton permits by the steamer Planter. There was a sprinkling of twenty-five colored men among the 150 delegates who were present, the most prominent among whom was Congressman Jeff Long, of Georgia, who was continually calling upon somebody to make a speech during the intervals of business, all of which invitations were firmly declined.

The hall in which the convention met was like the town of Chattanooga—half finished. The walls were especially incomplete, and the floor was covered with saw-dust, which gave forth a most unsavory smell. The local committee had, however, done all in their power to make the barracks presentable, and the stage was tastefully carpeted and decorated with flags. There were upright placards to designate the places of the various States, in faint imitation of the habit of national conventions, and these constituted the preparations which had been made for the meeting of the body.

Shortly after noon Senator Clayton called the convention to order, and Judge Markham, of Georgia, was made temporary Chairman, and it speedily appeared that he was out of his element, but his blunders were not of much consequence, as the convention generally was equally ignorant of parliamentary law, and those who were better informed did not care to take exceptions to absurd rulings. The first anxiety of the body was to discover who were members, and the farce of appointing a Committee of Organization was gone through with. That committee delayed matters a long time, while pretending to examine credentials, and finally reported a list which contained more than twice as many names as there were delegates in attendance. This task having been accomplished, a committee on permanent organization was appointed, and a recess taken until 4 P. M.

On reassembling, Ex-Gov. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, was named for Permanent President. On taking the chair, the Governor made a somewhat rambling and rather familiar speech, to the effect that the whites of the South are not yet reconciled to the results of the war. In his view the secessionists are still holding out because they had been assured by the Democracy of the South that the Republican Party is to be speedily overthrown. The remedy, in his judgment, was to appeal to the Federal Government if necessary, and have that strong arm interpose between the Southern Republicans and that destruction which was sure to come if some means of relief were not speedily obtained. It is but fair to say that the Convention did not seem to be vividly impressed by the speech of its Chairman. That it was not an enthusiastic body was apparent from the fact that only twice during his harangue did it break into applause, and its inconsistency appeared by the fact that on neither occasion was there the slightest occasion for these approving manifestations. When Gov. Parsons finally concluded, the task of appointing the remaining committees was undertaken, and at once it appeared that few men were of many minds. The great trouble was to determine the number of which each committee should be composed, but it was finally decided after a gray-headed delegate from Tennessee had made a score or so of speeches on the subject, that each committee should have one member from each State, which was an act of great kindness to Mr. Wentworth, who, as the sole representative of Florida, would have had some difficulty in subdividing himself if a contrary rule had been adopted. When the committee had at last been appointed it was found that there was one from each of the represented States on Resolutions, on Address, and on Facts and Statistics, which latter will come to be known as the "Outrage" Committee, for it is to be continued beyond the sessions of the convention and to furnish the nation with any desired number of Southern outrages. It was raised on the motion of Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, who, it appears, at this late day is a simon-pure Republican, fully entitled to the sympathy of the reconstructed.

Throughout the day it has been hardly possible to treat the proceedings of this body with gravity. The scant array of patriots gathered before the President's chair was almost exclusively composed of Federal office-holders, and it was difficult to resist the impression that they were working for bread and butter. Two of the reconstructed States, North Carolina and South Carolina, were wholly unrepresented, and the general opinion was that in staying away discretion with them had been the better part of valor. North Carolina was, perhaps, hardly missed, but it was expected that South Carolina would be on hand to explain the science of government according to the new books of Moses. Nor is it necessary to go into a history of the antecedents of those who were actually present. The leaders have been mentioned, and the nation knows them by heart. Some of the Democratic papers are to waste space to-morrow in giving the antecedents of these personages, which seems a work of supererogation. Their names will sufficiently answer the purpose of showing that this convention is a political blunder. Nothing that it can say or resolve will be likely to have much effect on American opinion; yet it is to say and resolve a great deal.

There is to be an evening session, at which stirring speeches will doubtless be made, and the several committees are sure to produce many words, even though they may have few ideas. But it must be added, in justice to the members of the convention, that they are firmly convinced of the reality of their wrongs, and of the feasibility of the means of redress which they have adopted. In their view an address and set of resolutions are all that is needed to disband the White Leaguers, and render life and property secure in the South. It is to their credit, also, that they confine themselves to this one point. There is to be no third term nonsense and no attention paid to side issues. The convention has only the one object of showing the bleeding wounds of Southern Republicans to the gaze of the world. That object will receive exclusive attention.

THE EVENING SESSION AND AFTER.

At the evening session the convention was as lifeless as during the morning and afternoon. The gentleman who is known as Gov. Joseph Brooks, of Arkansas, and who was "the other party" in the Baxter trouble, delivered an address of over an hour in length, which was somewhat energetic in manner, but furnished nothing new in matter.

After the adjournment it was discovered that the several committees had made little or no progress. That on resolutions had, indeed, adjourned until to-morrow morning, after an effort to elect Senator Dorsey Chairman, which was rendered abortive by the opposition of Sloanaker, of Louisiana, who, according to one of the Texans, is no delegate at all, but "bought his seat of a nigger." At any rate, it is quite sure that no progress has been made in the resolution business. The Address Committee at a late hour to-night had been boiled down to Senator West, of Louisiana; Judge McClure, of Arkansas, and a short-hand reporter. Between the three of them an address was being concocted for the benefit of the Congress and people of the United States, all of whom are expected to derive great pleasure and profit therefrom. The character of the document can be judged in advance from its authors.

Nobody yet seems to have a clear idea of the purpose of the convention, but it is expected that in time it will be shown to be one of Clayton's political movements for the perpetuation of his power. It is already certain that it originated in Arkansas, so that the Clayton theory is likely to prove the correct one.

There is no telling when the convention will adjourn. If it makes as rapid progress hereafter as it did to-day it will possibly get through before the November elections, but matters will doubtless be accelerated to-morrow, and an effort made to bring on the final scene in the evening. Nobody is sufficiently enamored of this town to remain here a moment longer than is absolutely necessary, and it is in this fact that the friends of a short session find their greatest comfort.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 13.—The convention of delegates from the reconstructed States met at James' Hall to-day, and was called to order by Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, who nominated for temporary Chairman, Hon. William Markham, of Georgia. Mr. Markham said this was the most important convention ever assembled in the reconstructed States, and thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

H. S. Chamberlain, (white,) of Tennessee, and J. H. Emerson, (colored,) of Arkansas, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

A Committee of one from each State on Credentials was appointed as follows:

Arkansas, Henry M. Cooper; Alabama, James H Speed; Georgia, E. C. Wade; Florida, George E. Wentworth; Mississippi, William Gray; Virginia, L. H. Shoemaker; Texas, B. J. Baldwin; Louisiana, H. C. Myers; Tennessee, J. C. Napier. North and South Carolina were not represented.

The Committee on Credentials reported a list of the delegates appointed. North and South Carolina were unrepresented. Florida sent one delegate and Virginia two. It was suggested that a Committee of three from each State be appointed on Permanent Organization.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, stated the reason for appointing three delegates from each State on this committee. It was in order to promote harmony and reconcile differences among delegates. The roll of States was called, and the following names suggested of delegates to compose the Committee on Permanent Organization: George E. Spencer, E. F. Jennings, and R. F. Smith, of Alabama; A. A. C. Rogers, John N. Sarber, and John Whytock, of Arkansas; Elbert Head, John A. Woody, and Joel R. Griffin, of Georgia; George E. Wentworth, of Florida; William N. Compton, E. R. Bliss, and James Hill, of Mississippi; P. T. Randall, George W. Hovey, and Richard Allen, of Texas; P. B. S. Pinchback, John Ray, and T. T. Tracy, of Louisiana; L. N. Shoemaker and James F. Wilson, of Virginia; W. H. Stillwell, W. H. Bryant, and F. Fisher, of Tennessee.

The convention adjourned at 1:30 P. M. to 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock P. M., when the committee reported the following permanent officers of the convention:

President—Hon. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama.

Vice-Presidents—L. D. Evans, of Texas; A. E. Barber, of Louisiana; John N. Sarber, of Arkansas Tennis H. Little, of Mississippi, David Woodruff, of Alabama; Jefferson Long, of Georgia; F. W. Osborne, of Florida; J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee; L. N. Shoemaker, of Virginia.

Secretaries—George W. Paschal, Jr., of Texas; H. W. Lewis, of Mississippi; J. A. Emerson, of Arkansas.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, and A. A. C. Rogers, of Arkansas, escorted Gov. Parsons to the Chair. On taking the Chair, Gov. Parsons said:

The causes which have brought us together are painful to the heart of ever lover of his country, but are by no means new to the members of the convention. More than ten years had passed since the clash of arms had ceased; more than six years had passed since the States were reconstructed upon the principles of liberty to all, and it had been reasonable to suppose that the tree of liberty then planted would flourish. The Republicans had planted and watered it, and they had a right to suppose that it would become a beacon to light the world; but life, liberty, and property had been in constant peril. Murders have been committed, and how few have been punished? If not for the authority of the United States, perhaps this convention could not meet here in this place; but perhaps the gallant Tennesseans who stood so firmly by the Union would have sustained us. But in many parts of the country we could not meet but for the protection of the general Government. He regretted this state of affairs, but it was entirely due to the Democratic Party, or the Secession party, rather, that such a lamentable condition of things existed. When he referred to the Democracy he meant the Secession Democracy, and not the old Union Democracy of Jackson. These Democrats were brought up to believe, and believed honestly, that secession was right, and that it was to the interest of the Cotton States to get away from the Federal Government. But having put their all at stake in 1860, and having lost after a four years' struggle, their minds were not prepared for anything more than that slavery must be abolished. They still expect to make use of the colored population for their own ends, and in some way to control their labor. But when it became the settled policy of the United States to make the colored men citizens in reality, clothed with all the powers and rights of citizens, they rebelled against it. Now let us reverse the picture. Suppose Grant had surrendered to Lee, and that Conventions had been called at the North to declare that slavery is forever established; that all bonds, State and Federal, greenback obligations, &c., collected in the war against the South be void, and that all Confederate bonds, pensions, &c., be forever held sacred and inviolate, how long do you think before the people of the North would become reconciled to such a state of things? Then you can see how the secession element look upon the present state of affairs. They are as much opposed to it as they ever were. They hope to overthrow the Republican Party by showing that Republican reconstruction, upon the basis of civil and political equality, is an utter failure. This is the reason why murderers cannot be punished. We must address ourselves to the consideration of how this state of affairs can be changed. Until it is changed we cannot hope for peace in the land. The Government has said that reconstruction shall be sustained, and has had recent occasion to exercise its power in one of the Gulf States. Fortunate was it for the country that there was a man with the nerve to do his duty in the Executive chair. Now, what shall be done? Every man here, it is presumed, desires to see State authority preserved and used in protecting life, liberty, and property. Such a state of things once existed, and why cannot it be again? Nothing prevents but a change of public opinion. There are only two ways of enforcing law—one is by an intelligent public opinion, and the other by military power. Why is it that men are unwilling to serve as Grand Jurors and witnesses are loath to testify? Why is it that Petit Jurors will not convict when Grand Jurors have indicted? Because there is an underlying public sentiment that will not sustain the laws. In the speaker's own State every citizen took an oath not to interfere with the equal freedom of all before the law. Yet how could they join in the perpetration of such outrages as are committed, except for a public sentiment in opposition to law. Cannot the people of the South be brought to see that it is vain to make war against this idea of civil and political equality? Can they not see that it is vain to war longer against the Federal Government, for I despair of State authority. If not, the power of the Federal Government must be invoked to give its protection to life, liberty, and home. It will be one of the most solemn duties of this convention to consider when, and under what circumstances, this invocation shall be made. We do not desire to see these fair States of ours turned over to military rule, unless there is no other alternative. The Federal Government has the power to use the military as a posse to aid civil laws, and, when they are not sufficient, Congress has the power to make such laws as may be necessary. This we should invoke until these terrible evils are eradicated, then peace will smile and prosperity will return to our garners. Under the Federal Constitution a man cannot be indicted except by a jury in the district where the crime is committed. Under this law the Kuklux, or, as they are now called, the White Leaguers, can have grand and petit juries; but the jurors should be compelled to declare, under oath, that they do not belong to the White League or Kuklux organization. Under the present law judges are not authorized to make such interrogatories. He could never understand how murder, arson, and kindred crimes could be considered political. They are nothing but felonies. Where is the Southern chivalry shown in going in disguise and in numbers to murder one man? That was not the chivalry the South displayed in the late war, nor in the Mexican war, nor in the war of 1812. In conclusion, the speaker thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and urged that in the solemn deliberations of the convention—which were to affect every home in the South, which would touch the homes of the North, and would go far to show to the eyes of the world whether we were capable of self-government or not—they must act with a view to the vast responsibilities placed upon them. We were not called upon to pour out our heart's blood like him who gathered the spears in his hand and said, "Make way for liberty," and died—but we are called upon to devote the best powers of our intellect to this great task.

At the conclusion of Gov. Parsons' remarks, which were loudly applauded, the Vice Presidents came forward and took seats on the rostrum.

On motion of J. H. Speed, of Alabama, it was resolved that each State, when voting, be entitled to the same number of votes as in the Electoral College.

The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted.

A lively debate sprang up on a proposition to appoint a Committee on Address and Resolutions. The question was whether the committee should be composed of one or three from each State.

Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, said he favored large committees, as there was a desire for a small notoriety here which he had seldom seen in such a body. If the members were not all appointed on committees, the convention could not adjourn until all had a chance to amend the reports of the committees. With a view of saving time he would prefer that the committees be composed of two or three members, as some matters would come up which ought not to be considered unless some of the ambitious members got a chance to air their eloquence in the committee-room.

John Brown, of Tennessee, insisted that the Committee on Resolutions be composed at least of one from each State.

Then, on motion, it was ordered that a committee of three of each State be appointed on resolutions, to whom all resolutions be referred without debate. It was then resolved to appoint a committee of one from each State to prepare an address upon the condition of affairs in the Southern States. A debate arose as to the number to be appointed on the Committee on Address, to which the delegation from Mississippi wanted a larger number appointed than one.

E. C. Camp said he was willing that Mississippi should have two members, and cast one vote. Tennessee had brains enough in one man to fill a place on that committee.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, said that Mississippi had brains enough to equal any State, and was not afraid to compare with any reconstructed State.

Another delegate said he hoped Tennessee would not put up Brownlow as a sample of their brains.

Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State delegation to gather and collate facts and statistics in regard to the condition of the Southern States.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, thought this should be the province of the Committee on Address, and moved that Gov. Brooks' motion be laid on the table, but withdrew the motion to let Gov. Brooks explain.

Gov. Brooks said his only object was to divide the labor and facilitate the business of the convention. The Committee on Address would have enough to do to work up the facts furnished them. He wished, also, the committee to be made perpetual, and to continue the collection of facts and statistics until their object was accomplished. Fresh facts would be constantly presenting themselves—he apprehended fearful facts—and they should be preserved and kept before the country.

Gov. Brooks' motion was then adopted.

Madison Davis, of Georgia, moved for a Committee on Outrages alone, but was persuaded to withdraw the motion.

The President of the convention was added to the Committee on Address. The roll of the States was then called, and the following committees were appointed:

Committee on Resolutions.—Alabama, James H. Speed, Arthur Bingham, P. J. Haines; Arkansas, S. W. Dorsey, John Whytlock, L. J. Wheeler; Georgia, Wesley Shropshire, Madison Davis, Benjamin F. Brimby; Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback, Judge Sloanaker, A. P. Fields; Virginia, J. L. Wilson, John Avery, L. M. Shoemaker; Texas, D. J. Baldwin, H. C. Hunt, Andrew Neill; Tennessee, E. C. Camp, W. S. Marshall, V. A. Gaskell; Florida, Robert Meacham, Dennis Eagan, George E. Wentworth; Mississippi, John R. Lynch, P. F. West, E. B. Hatch.

Committee on Address.—Alabama, Charles E. Mayer; Arkansas, John McClure; Louisiana, J. R. West; Mississippi, S. J. Ireland; Virginia, L. M. Shoemaker; Texas, L. D. Evans; Georgia, William Markham; Florida, George E. Wentworth; Tennessee, Willard Abbott.

Committee on Facts and Statistics.—Alabama, E. M. Kiels; Arkansas, Edward Wheeler; Louisiana, H. C. Myers; Mississippi, Dr. C. Cullem; Virginia, J. S. Wilson; Texas, George W. Honey; Georgia, E. C. Wade; Florida, Samuel B. Macklin; Tennessee, W. H. Stillwell.

On motion of Major Abbott, J. A. Heart and D. W. Peabody were appointed Sergeants at Arms.

The Committee on Resolutions were ordered to meet at the Read House at 6:30 P. M.

The Committee on Facts and Statistics meet at the Read House to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Committee on Address was notified to meet at Commercial Hotel at 6:30 P. M.

Mr. Hill, (colored,) Secretary of State of Mississippi, introduced a resolution indorsing the Civil Rights bill, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with manifestations of disapproval on the part of the white members.

Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, was invited to address the convention this evening.

Adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 7:30 P. M.

On motion of Judge Coulson, of Alabama, a committee of three was appointed to whom was referred a voluminous mass of correspondence from all parts of the South, in relation to outrages, &c. The following is the committee: L. M. Coulson, of Alabama; J. M. Buchanan, of Mississippi, and Tillman Lowe, of Georgia.

Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, then occupied the attention of the convention for about two hours, making a bitter attack upon the White League, and proclaiming reconstruction a success. He said he preferred a Government of thieves to one of murderers; demanded more legislation for the protection of Southern loyalists; increased jurisdiction of the Federal courts, &c. He did not intend to allow any one to call him a carpet-bagger. His ancestors are from "Old Kentuck." Though born on the other side he had spent the last twenty years in the South-west.

The committees are busy working up the facts and statistics, and will probably report to-morrow.

The action of the convention is foreshadowed by the speeches of Parsons and Brooks. The whole number of delegates present is about 200. It is hinted that Gen. Wilder will address the convention to-morrow, and show the evil, to the South, of the manufacture of outrages. No prominent Republicans are here from the North.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The Cheap Transportation Association held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Benjamin P. Baker, the President, in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The Executive Committee reported the names of seventy-one newly-elected members. Mr. John F. Henry offered a preamble and resolution urging upon the people the importance of the adoption of the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, to be voted on at the approaching election. The resolution was adopted, and it was further resolved that it be printed together with the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, and be distributed generally as a circular, in order to further the views expressed by the association on the subject. The Chairman then submitted a somewhat lengthy letter, in which he reviewed the efforts made by the association to secure a better system of grain warehouses and elevators for the port of New-York, in all of which purposes he had taken a deep personal interest. Lately he had devoted considerable attention to the concentration of a cotton trade at this point, and, together with other members of the Cotton Exchange, had taken pains to secure some suitable dock and storage facilities therefor. In furtherance of the general project, he had lately accepted the management of the American Docks at Staten Island, and as it was likely that a large portion of his time would be engrossed in this new enterprise in our harbor, he thought that this association might be able to place its chairmanship in the hands of some other member who could devote more time and care to the special object of the organization. For these reasons, therefore, he begged to submit his resignation of the office of President. On motion Mr. Baker was unanimously requested to withdraw his proffered resignation, and after some brief discussion the letter was withdrawn. The meeting was then adjourned.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE MATTER.

A regular monthly meeting of the members of the Bar Association was held last evening, Gen. Sandford presiding. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton drew attention to the proposed amendments to the constitution, and in view of the near approach of the election, he deemed that it would be right and proper on the part of the association to take some action in the premises. He thought there would be no serious difference of opinion as to the merits of the amendments, framed as they were by an able and non-partisan committee appointed by a Democratic Governor, and the matter was thus wholly dissociated from politics. He moved that a committee, to consist of four members, be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to use the name and influence of this association in all appropriate ways in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments to be voted upon at the next State election.

Mr. Hand observed that his recollections of the amendments proposed to the constitution of the State were that they were all amendments of the political constituency of the State, its voting power and electoral organization, and he did not think that such subjects could properly be discussed by the association. He did not believe that inpurely political matters their profession as a body should take an active part; and he distinguished participation in political issues from their action in reference to the judiciary, where the administration of justice itself was at stake. He hoped that the matter would be deferred to another meeting.

Mr. Nichol, while acknowledging the importance of the amendments suggested, did not think that the association should adopt a precedent for the introduction of discussions on political issues into their meetings. Strictly as a legal association they had no power to debate such questions, and if they did their power for usefulness would be greatly impaired. The amendments, however, were of vital importance, and their adoption would be the greatest step toward reform accomplished in a quarter of a century.

Mr. McKeon insisted that these amendments were political matters, which should not be discussed in the association. He did not quite agree with everything which was said in reference to the character of these amendments, and while, in a body, they were commendable, serious objection was raised to some of them.

Mr. Eaton agreed with the gentleman who spoke that in no sense should partisan questions be introduced into the association, and he always opposed any action tending in that direction. But when they came to this question, whether the association may properly consider the principles that are involved in the change of a fundamental law of the State, he thought they had gone out of politics into political philosophy, or general principles upon which they ought to express opinions as lawyers, because of their familiarity with these principles, and their application to practical affairs. His position was this, that they, as lawyers, were more familiar than the rest of the community with the practical outlines of the constitutional provisions, and their effect, not merely upon the administration of justice, but on all those departments connected with their professional labors, and the relation of those provisions and principles to the people and the business of the State. No other class had that general knowledge necessary to a proper consideration of the subject, and he entirely disagreed with any suggestion that their participation in the matter would entail upon them the rebuke of the people generally. On the contrary, he considered that the people desired them to express their opinions boldly, and he instanced the judiciary question, where their action was condemned as timid and cringing because they did not sooner expose the corruption of certain judges. He held that they should not enter into politics, but these constitutional provisions were dependent upon the kind of information which they as lawyers alone could supply. He believed that a bold step taken by them would stimulate the dormant energies of the people, and render them alive to the importance of the issues involved.

Mr. Carter was of the opinion that the association could act in the matter, for it was not one on which parties were divided so as to preclude their entering upon it.

Mr. Price moved to lay the matter on the table, but the motion was rejected.

Mr. Nichol moved that the subject be referred to a committee of five to report to an adjourned meeting of the association to be held next Tuesday evening.

Mr McKeon again opposed the consideration of the question, and insisted that lawyers made the worst possible legislators.

Mr. Eaton denied the assertion, and pointed to Madison, Jefferson, Marshall, Randolph, Webster, Choate, Seward, and others, who were equally distinguished in politics and in law. He spoke of the amendments dealing with bribery and special legislation, and claimed that the latter was the fruitful source of many of the demoralizing influences that surrounded them. He wanted to elevate the Bar to the high field of political philosophy, and not confine it to the narrow limit that produces the mean, grasping, contentious attorneys. He wanted the Bar to furnish to this community an illustration of what the French bar had shown on many occasions—a preference for principle rather than fees.

Mr. Nichol's substitute was put to the meeting and carried.

Messrs. Nichol, Hand, Jackson, Olmstead, and Glassey, were appointed the committee to report on the subject.

The meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. C. C. Augur, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Senator William Sprague and family, of Rhode Island, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. Henry Brewerton, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge Martin Ryerson, of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut, are at the New-York Hotel.

Secretary of State H. C. Kelsey, of New-Jersey, and Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. M. B. Anderson, of Rochester, and Capt. H. Tibbits, of steam-ship City of Paris, are at the Everett House.

Hon. P. Mitchell, M. P., of Canada, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Assistant Postmaster General E. W. Barber, Gen. John M. Corse, and Hon. B. C. Cook, of Chicago, are at the Gilsey House.

Bishop J. F. Wood, of Philadelphia; Ex-Senator B. F. Rice, of Arkansas; Prof. M. C. Vincent, of London, and John S. Damrill, Chief of the Boston Fire Department, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Lieut. Col. Jago, of the British Army, and Judge Alexander S. Johnson, of the Court of Appeals, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, and the Countess of Dufferin are at the Brevoort House.

UNROMANTIC TERMINATION OF A DIME NOVEL BURGLARY.

John Ryan and John Smith, two boys of about sixteen years of age, were detected by Officer Brophy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while breaking into the residence of Mrs. Hunt, No. 127 East Thirty-fifth street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. In the possession of this pair of precocious cracksmen were found two revolvers, some candles, a bowie knife, and two pocket-knives. They were last evening taken before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, and by him remanded to enable the Police to secure the attendance of the necessary witnesses. The house they were operating on was unoccupied, though richly furnished.

HARDENED YOUNG RUFFIANS.

Thomas Sweeney, Thomas Finnegan, Joseph Farley, and Thomas Hurley, four young but hardened ruffians, yesterday provoked an altercation with James Keefe, barkeeper of the liquor store No. 643 First avenue. In the fight which followed nearly every bottle and decanter in the groggery were smashed. The "gang" were arrested and arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court. Sweeney was committed for one month in default of $300 bail to keep the peace for the same period, and the others were committed for three months each in default of a like sum. Just before being remanded Hurley made an insulting remark to the Court for which the latter "raised" the speaker's bail to $500, and his term of imprisonment to six months.

TWO MORE VOTES FOR HIS "HONOR."

Officers Duncan and Lott, the two Policemen who are implicated in the shooting of William Bagley, in Jersey City, on the 12th ult., were admitted to bail by Judge Bedle, the Democratic candidate for Governor, yesterday, in the sum of $10,000 each.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Judges Bixby, Murray, and Kasmire, James Sullivan pleaded guilty to an assault and battery on Anthony L. Comstock, the well-known agent of the Young Men's Christian Association. It appearing on the trial that the assault was not of a particularly aggravated nature, and the prisoner further promising to keep the peace toward the complainant, he was let off with ten days in the City Prison.... William T. Banker, a private detective, was charged with stealing five dozen handkerchiefs from the establishment of William Topping & Co., No. 132 Church street. The evidence being conflicting, and the prisoner proving an excellent character, he was discharged.... Timothy Collins was sent to the Penitentiary for three months, for indulging in a bite off Patrolman Kenny's finger, while on the way to the station-house in charge of that officer.

JEROME PARK.

FOURTH DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—FIVE CONTESTS—THE POOL-SELLING ON THE EVENTS.

For this, the fourth, day of the meeting of the American Jockey Club, there are six races, and if the weather holds good an admirable day's sport may be anticipated. The first race is a dash of a mile for a purse of $500. Winners of $1,000, or of the mile race of the second day, to carry seven pounds extra. Maidens allowed, if 4 years old or less, 7 pounds; if 5 or more, 12 pounds. For this there are seven entries, including John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, 115 pounds; T. G. Moore's b. g. O'Neil, 3 years, 85 pounds; P. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years, 108 pounds; John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, 3 years, 92 pounds; D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Audubon, 4 years, 101 pounds; Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, 108 pounds, and W. Stringfield's br. c. Ravenna, 2 years, 68 pounds. The second race is a dash of one mile and a quarter, for three-year olds, fillies to carry 105 pounds, with penalties to winners. This has the following four: The Hoaxer, 105 pounds; Emma, 100 pounds; Nettie Norton, 105 pounds; O'Neil, 102 pounds. The third race is a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds, beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds, and penalties to winners. Engaged in this are Aristides, 105 pounds; James A., 95 pounds; Hyder Ali, 107 pounds; War minster colt, 95 pounds; Babylon, 95 pounds; Athlete, 95 pounds; Leader, 95 pounds; Ravenna, 95 pounds. This is an excellent field, and the race monopolized the attention of the speculators last night. The fourth race is a purse of $600, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, three-year olds to carry 90 pounds. Four-year olds and upward allowed 4 pounds, if not winners above the value of $1,000. In this are Grinstead, Kadi, Littleton, Shylock, Stanford, Wildidle, and Jack Frost. The fifth race is the Members' Cup, one mile and an eighth, and the entries are Limestone, 4 years, 140 pounds, Gray Planet, 5 years, 145 pounds; and Fadladeen, aged, 149 pounds. The concluding race is a steeple-chase handicap, and seven are entered, viz.: Trouble, 160 pounds; Vesuvius, 142 pounds; Moonstone, formerly Boss Tweed, 148 pounds; Gaffney, 130 pounds; Engineer, 136 pounds; Daylight, 140 pounds, and Mary Clark, 145 pounds. The following were the pools sold last night on these events:

MILE DASH.

Survivor	$25	$40
Ida Wells	14	25
Resolute	15	30
O'Neil	10	15
Stanford	10	15
Audubon	9	10
Ravenna	6	10
Total	$89	$145

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Hoaxer	$25	$35
Emma	14	25
Nettie Norton	16	35
O'Neil	6	20
Total	$61	$115

THREE-QUARTERS.

James A.	$220	$210	$410
Aristides	165	110	200
Hyder Ali	110	80	250
Warminster Colt	50	45	70
Babylon	40	35	75
Athlete	15		
Leader	25	30	100
Ravenna	15		
Total	$640	$510	$1,105

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Grinstead	$120	$50	$50
Kadi	35	15	20
Littleton	35	15	15
Shylock	30	20	20
Stanford	25	15	10
Wildidle	30	15	15
Jack Frost	20	15	15
Total	$295	$145	$145

MEMBERS' CUP.

Gray Planet	$35	$50
Fadladeen	35	40
Limestone	35	40
Total	$105	$130

There were no pools sold on the steeple chase, as it was not known how many had accepted the weights.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

THE WOMAN QUESTION—THE THREE LADY CANDIDATES DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—In the School Committee to-night the vexed question of women being allowed to serve on the board came up in joint convention with the Board of Aldermen to fill a vacancy in the Sixth and Eleventh Wards. The women who were elected last Fall and excluded, Miss Abby W. May and Miss Lucretia Crocker, were again candidates, but sixty-two votes being required to elect, Miss May received only twenty-seven, and Miss Crocker fifty-four. The third woman elected last Fall, Miss Ann Adeline Badger, disappeared, it will be remembered, soon after, and has never been heard from. It is considered certain that she jumped overboard from a steamer in Long Island Sound while temporarily insane, as she is known to have taken passage and not to have reached her destination.

THE PHELPS CASE.

PHELPS FOUND GUILTY ON ANOTHER CHARGE—THE INDICTMENTS NOT YET EXHAUSTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—In the Phelps case this morning, William E. Warren, the expert accountant who examined the books of the Treasurer's office, was called, and testified to making such examination. He stated that the full amount of the defalcation was $304,000.

Some further testimony was given by Mr. Woods, of the Treasurer's office, as to the entries in the books. He testified that the entry transferring $125,000 was on the 28th of August, 1873. According to the figures in the book, he thought it appeared that the "2" had been changed to 1, making it the 18th, and that there was no transfer on the 28th.

Some time was consumed in discussing whether testimony should be further taken on this point. The Court said as the proof now stood the date was the 28th, and it would be best to take all the testimony possible as to the exact date.

H. J. Groesbeck, Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Albany, was called, and testified that on the books of that bank there was no entry dated the 28th of August, 1873, but there was on the 18th. It was a transfer check for $125,000.

The defense announced that they would call no other witnesses, and the court declared the case closed.

Mr. Hadley moved the court to direct the jury to acquit the prisoner, and also to charge the jury that the prisoner could not be convicted for reasons which he set forth, the chief of which was that the false entry in this case was not legally a forgery.

The Judge said he thought the motion should be overruled. It was for the jury to say whether a false entry had been made, and then whether, if there was such false entry, it was for the purpose of concealing a defalcation, and thus defrauding the State.

Mr. Hadley said he wished to take exceptions to the ruling.

The Judge said he would charge that, if the jury find that the prisoner made this false entry for the purpose of covering up his defalcation, then he was guilty of a crime under the statute against forgery.

Mr. Hadley moved the court to further charge the jury to acquit the prisoner for reasons which he proceeded to set forth, which were to the effect that the prisoner did not intend to commit a crime when he made the entry referred to. The court declined to charge the jury as moved, and charged as indicated in his first reply.

The jury then retired, there having been no summing up by counsel. After an absence of a very few minutes the jury returned with a verdict of "Guilty." The offense charged was forgery in the third degree. Mr. Moak announced that it was his intention to move the trial of the indictment against the prisoner for the larceny of Oneida County Bank drafts.

Mr. Tremain asked for a postponement, as he had pressing engagements. He moved a postponement indefinitely, until a higher court could pass upon the exceptions taken to the rulings in the cases already tried. Argument on this proposition followed, in which the question as to whether sentence must be passed at the present term or not was discussed. The court refused to postpone indefinitely, and adjourned the court until to-morrow afternoon, when one of the other indictments will be tried.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13.—Some exaggerated reports of yellow fever in Charleston having gone abroad within the last day or two, the Board of Health have investigated matters, and report officially as follows:

During the last six or seven weeks several cases of yellow fever have occurred, of which two have terminated fatally. They have all originated in the extreme eastern portions of the city, within a limited area, and every conceivable precaution has been taken by the authorities in those localities to prevent the disease becoming epidemic. Of this, however, they have no fear, owing to the lateness of the season and the sanitary measures adopted. They are pleased to announce that since the 6th inst., no death from this cause has been reported.

THE INDIANS.

REPORT ON THE MURDER OF OSAGES BY KANSAS MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith to-day transmitted to the Acting Secretary of the Interior the report made to him recently by the Commission appointed to investigate the facts relative to the killing of the Osage Indians last August by a party of Kansas Militia. Commenting severely on this report, Commissioner Smith says that twenty-five men, completely armed, attacked eighteen unarmed friendly Indians, with women and children, and killed four of them; that the Governor of Kansas indorsed this outrage by enlisting these men in the Kansas Militia, antedating their commission ten days to cover it, and that the Commission, headed by Ex-Gov. Shannon, of Kansas, after finding these facts, recommend merely that the Kansas authorities be requested to give up some property which was captured from the Osages at the time of their murder, and that in case this be refused the Federal Government should reimburse the Indians to that extent. He accounts, however, for what he deems the noticeable mildness of this recommendation by remarking that our Government is without the power to induce any other action, and that it was doubtless realized by the Commissioners that criminal proceedings against these murderers would be tried by a jury of their sympathizing neighbors, and even if a conviction could be procured, the antedating of their commission by the Governor is a sure pledge of executive clemency.

IMPRISONMENT OF INTRACTABLE OTTOES AT FORT HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A telegram from the head-quarters of the Department of the Missouri says eight of the principal men of the Ottoes have been arrested and are confined at Fort Hayes. The remainder of the band were in camp, and said they were waiting for their chiefs. Superintendent Hoag recommended that the chiefs be released, but the military authorities can give no such assurance, and say that the party must immediately return to the reservation, else the troops will force them to go.

THE COTTON CROP.

AVERAGES FROM THE OCTOBER RETURNS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The condition of the cotton crop is indicated by the following State averages, deduced from the October returns of the Department of Agriculture:

The crop of Virginia is too small to influence perceptibly the general result. North Carolina, 85, a decline of two per cent. during September; South Carolina, 82, a decline of four per cent.; Georgia, 80, an improvement of three per cent.; Florida, 81, an improvement of four per cent.; Alabama, 75, a decline of six per cent.; Mississippi, 74, no change; Louisiana, 62, no change; Texas, 70, an increase of five per cent.; Arkansas, 55, an increase of eight per cent.; Tennessee, 56, an increase of four per cent. The crop notes show that on the Atlantic coast the causes of the decline were drought, rust, and excessive rains, in some cases accompanied by beating winds. In the Gulf coast States a few cases of insect injuries are added to the above, but the weather was also very unfavorable to the development of destructive insect life. In some cases a continued drought of three months is reported. The top crop was dried up, and the middle crop greatly reduced. The crop opens freely, and the picking generally was in rapid progress. In some cases the seed had sprouted in the boll. Along the coast of Texas heavy rains fell, accompanied by gales lasting several days. In the inland States, Arkansas and Tennessee, several counties report improvement in the conditions of the growth, though in one or two no rain has fallen since May. In others the drought has not been so severe.

The above averages refer only to the condition of the crop on the 1st day of October, including its state of development, vitality, and healthfulness. This is but one element in the calculation of the yield in quantity which has not yet been completed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The arrangements of THE TIMES for reporting the proceedings of the Church Congress just held in this City, and the large space given to the papers and addresses, as delivered, merit and receive the warmest acknowledgments of the several committees of the congress. I have much pleasure in communicating these at the earliest convenient date. May I ask that through your columns the thanks of the committees may be conveyed to such others of the daily journals as have afforded opportunities for bringing to the notice of the public the design and the wholly-successful results of the first Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Believe me, dear Sir, very truly yours,

GEORGE D. WILDES,
General Secretary Church Congress.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 12, 1874.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The new ash-cart arrangement is outrageous. Servants are kept up till midnight waiting for their tubs, which, if left out, are upset or stolen, and the sick and infirm are terribly disturbed by the constant rumbling of wheels all night.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1874.

POOR CAROLINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of my ash-boxes have been emptied in the street and stolen before the ash-carts came around. What am I to do, and where are the Policemen?

CAROLINE.

THE NEWARK CHARTER ELECTION.

The complete returns of the municipal election in Newark, yesterday, show a reduced Republican majority. The Democrats elect nine of the fifteen Aldermen, being a net gain of six. The new Common Council will stand: Democrats, 17; Republicans, 13, giving the Democrats entire control of the city officers except Auditor and Controller, who both hold over. The Republican majority on the city ticket is 649. Many Republicans scratched tickets, voting for Democratic Aldermen on local questions.

Leaky Roofs

Of all kinds carefully repaired. Estimates cheerfully given. TIN ROOFS painted and made water-tight, or no charge. Send for home testimonials of Glines' patent SLATE-ROOFING PAINT, 80 cents a gallon, ready for use. Contains no tar, is fire-proof, water-proof, durable, ornamental, and will SAVE EXPENSE OF RESHINGLING. Correspondence invited. Local agents wanted. NEW-YORK SLATE-ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Enlarged Joints of Hands and Feet, Bunions, Pains in the Back, Rheumatic, Gouty, and Scrofulous Swellings.—Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia gave instant relief. Depot No. 151 6th av.

LEWIS H. BONE, M. D., No. 106 West 16th st.
—*Advertisement.*

LEAKY ROOF SUFFERERS!—Try Plastic Slate Roofing. Old roofs repaired. New roofs constructed. Indorsed by eighty-two insurance companies. All work warranted. Plastic Slate Roofing Company, No. 79 Maiden lane.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The edition of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, will be found to be of unusual interest. Among the contents are:

TRAVELS IN LOUISIANA.
WESTERN TEXAS AND THE FAR WEST.
COAL MINING IN PENNSYLVANIA.
THE PACIFIC SLOPE.
SCENES IN JAMAICA.
PROFIT OF BIG CROPS.
FARMERS' CLUBS. By ALEX. HYDE.
BEE-KEEPING. By Novice.
THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reports of FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office. Price FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For an elegant, fashionable Hat of superior quality go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the faculty, and sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by druggists generally.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always in the house. It is the best cough remedy known.

Iron-clads—A Strong, Serviceable Shoe for boys and youth. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

MARRIED.

BAYLES—PECK.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., W. HARRISON BAYLES and C. ISABEL PECK, daughter of the late Henry W. Peck.

DU FLON—VAN ZANDT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's uncle, George A. Powers, Esq., by Rev. Charles W. Homer, HENRY M. DU FLON and SARAH A. VAN ZANDT, granddaughter of the late Mrs. Sarah Macomber, all of the City of Brooklyn. No cards.

HORTON—WILKINS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1874, by Rev. J. H. Hopkins, C. PIERSON B. HORTON and ANN ELIZA WILKINS, daughter of William H. Wilkins, both of Whitestone, Long Island.

KELLEY—BELL.—At St. Paul's Reformed Church, Mott Haven, Thursday evening, Oct. 8, by Rev. H. Du Bois, CHAUNCEY R. KELLEY, of Carmel, N. Y., to MARY M., daughter of Middleton H. Bell, Esq.

LOOP—MURDOCK.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., ADA, second daughter of U. A. Murdock, to FRANCIS E. LOOP, all of this City.

MERRILL—BROWN.—On the 3d inst., at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Hall, CHARLES E. MERRILL to LYDIA W., daughter of Bartholomew Brown, Esq., all of New-York.

WATSON—COOPER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George S. Chambers, MR. CALEB WATSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss SARAH F. COOPER, of New-York City.

WHITTELSEY—ANDREWS.—In Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. H. C. Haydn, Mr. ELISHA WHITTELSEY, of Wallingford, Conn., and Miss HARRIET SILLIMAN, daughter of Sherlock J. Andrews, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BLAKE.—At Englewood, N. J., AMES CARLTON, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 13 days, youngest son of James Vila and Frances Blake.

Funeral on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 9 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to be present.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BORLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12, ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, only child of M. J. and Josephine O. Borland, aged 2 years 2 months and 23 days.

Friends of the family and those of her grandmother, Mrs. W. C. Bowers, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Rev. S. P. Halsey, No. 443 Lafayette av., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

BROWNE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 12, Mrs. ELIZA M., widow of the late George W. Browne.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 7 East 15th st., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

CLIFTON.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, CHARLES CLIFTON, (native of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, Eng.,) in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Schofield, Academy st., South Bergen, New-Jersey, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Courtlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries, New-York side, until 10:30 o'clock.

CODDINGTON.—On Monday, Oct. 12, ISAAC CODDINGTON, of the firm of J. & I. Coddington, apothecaries, aged 65.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 66 East 124th st., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 4 P. M.

FERRIS.—On Saturday, 10th inst., in the 24th year of his age, at Irvington, near Newark, N. J., WM. H. FERRIS, son of Sarah and the late Capt. Watson Ferris.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, Irvington, on Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock. Newark City line cars connect with Irvington.

FRISBIE.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, in the 64th year of his age, MYRON J. FRISBIE, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARING.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, MARY HARING, widow of the late Isaac Haring, aged 90 years and 16 days.

Funeral service at the residence of her son-in-law, Kimble Dunham, No. 118 Bank st., on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HULST.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, NELSON EDSALL, son of Edward T. and M. Amanda Hulst.

Funeral on Thursday at 2 P. M. from the residence of his parents, No. 21 Grove st., Brooklyn, E. D.

LINDSAY.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sunday, Oct. 11, MARY CAMPBELL, wife of James Lindsay, of Brooklyn, E. D.

McELROY.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, PATRICK McELROY, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 East 39th st., on Thursday, 15th inst., at 9 o'clock, thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

McKEE.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 13, SAMUEL McKEE, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, 23d st., near 8th av., on Thursday, 15th, at 1 o'clock.

PERKINS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at his residence, No. 63 West 56th st., JOHN PERKINS, in the 50th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

PETERSON.—Oct. 12, ARCHIBALD A. PETERSON, in his 61st year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 357 West 32d st., on Thursday, Oct. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken East for interment.

RIGGS.—On Monday, Oct. 12, in Paris, France, BOSWELL RIGGS, aged 23, eldest son of Elisha Riggs.

SCHUYLER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, HELEN, widow of Samuel S. Schuyler, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 4 P. M., at the residence of her son, G. L. Schuyler, No. 133 East 60th st. The remains will be taken to Charleston, Montgomery County, N. Y., for interment.

SHEFFIELD.—At Saugerties, Oct. 11, FRANCES HEWITT, daughter of Joseph B. and Agnes L. Sheffield, aged 2 years and 2 months.

TITUS.—On Sunday, Oct. 11, WILLIAM H. TITUS, in the 66th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Peter H. Titus, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 375 5th av., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

TURNER.—On Monday, Oct. 12, 1874, LIZZIE M., daughter of John Turner and Eliza, deceased.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 258 7th st., on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Interment Thursday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS. To be sold without reserve FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7:30 o'clock.

Comprising an unusually select collection of Standard and Illustrated Works, (many of which are exceedingly scarce,) in elegant bindings, and worthy the special attention of collectors of fine books.

Among them will be found Appleton's American and Annual Cyclopædia, 25 vols., half morocco; Mrs. Jameson's Works, 8 vols., red morocco; Knight's England, 8 vols., half calf; The Croakers, Bradford Club Series, large paper, full morocco; Knight's History of England, 8 vols., half calf; Longman's New Testament, morocco extra; Life and Letters of Fitz Greene Halleck, large paper; Tuckerman's Book of the Artists, large paper; Westwood's Paleographia, half morocco. Also, the works of Prescott, Froude, Irving, Scott, Tennyson, Thackeray, Carlyle, Burke, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DR. WAIT & SON,

at No. 45 East 23d st., have a new metallic base for artificial teeth which is lighter, stronger, and cooler than any other, and, being a perfect conductor of animal heat, it is perfectly healthy; only $30 per set. They also insert superior platina, gold, and rubber work at low prices.

☞ Fine GOLD PLUGGING a specialty.

Teeth extracted under pure fresh gas at $1 the first, and 50 cents each succeeding.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 12 M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4 and 11:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

TREES AND PLANTS.

S. B. PARSONS & SONS, near Kissena Station, Flushing, N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 28, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.

WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

1872. VICTORY. 1874.

A Grand Mass-meeting of the Dix and Robinson Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District will be held at East-side Hall, corner 86th st. and 3d av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock. All Republicans are invited to attend. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. George W. Van Nort, Hon. H. J. Deitenhoffer, Col. L. B. Thorpe, Col. G. Anderson Shaffer, Hon. Lawson N. Fuller.

JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
GEORGE A. REILLY, BENJAMIN W. BEYEN, } Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A mass meeting will be held at Bleecker Building on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nominations of Dix and Robinson. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

ROBERT E. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LOCKEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 13, E. H. Ludlow & Co., under the direction of Isaac H. Bailey, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story and basement brown-stone building, with lot 38.7½ by 80.4 by 37.3 by 80, Nos. 13 and 15 Nassau street, northwest corner of Pine street, known as the National Bank of the Commonwealth Building, for $215,000, the purchaser being John B. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank. The sale attracted a good deal of attention, and drew out quite a large attendance at the Exchange. The property was started at $100,000, and sold at the sum noted. The terms of the sale were thirty days, or, virtually, cash. The price realized therefor, for the times, may be termed fair. William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 78, on Second avenue, east side, 60.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, for $9,200, to R. G. Rolston. R. V. Harnett also sold at public auction the two-story and basement brick and brown-stone house with lot 17 by 56, No. 2,114 Second avenue, east side, 34 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth street, for $4,425, to D. O'Riley. No other business was transacted. As to the result of the sale held in Brooklyn by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and the auction at South Orange, N. J., by O. H. Pierson, particulars will be given to-morrow.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, with Patrick Fox, report having sold at private contract, one lot, 25 by 90, on Broadway, west side, 77.8 feet south of Fifty-fifth street, with one full lot in rear, fronting on Fifty-fourth street, with three-story brick stable thereon, for $65,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are the following, all but the two last named at the Exchange:

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a lease of the plot, 200 by 100, with buildings, on Seventh avenue, west side, being the block front between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Also, similar sale, G. J. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.1 by about 100, No. 258 Grand street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street. Also, similar sale, same last-named Referee, of a plot, 125 by 223, on Railroad avenue, east side, 241.2 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, and one plot, 25 by 223, on the same avenue, 391.5 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.9 by 65.5 by 25.8 by 70.8, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 75.6 feet south of Ninety-sixth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with plot 136.10 by 100, on Suffolk street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Stanton street. Also similar sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lease of lot 15 by 130.9 on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

By P. Travers, public auction sale of four lots, each 25 by 125, on Richard street, south side, between Madison avenue and Monroe street, near depot at Tremont Station, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house with lot 20 by 74, on West Twenty-second street, south side, 80 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustee's sale, under the direction of John A. Stewart, Esq., of the property of the Sullivan and Erie Coal and Railroad Company.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at New-Brighton, Staten Island, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, Executor's sale to close estate of Martin Murphy, deceased, of three houses and lots situate respectively on First avenue, north-west corner of Westervelt avenue; Westervelt avenue, north of Seventh avenue, and Sherman avenue south of Fourth avenue.

By O. H. Pierson, at Passaic, N. J., on the ground at 19 M., public auction sale, by order of John B. Pudney, Esq., of desirable village building plots situate respectively on Passaic and Brook avenues. Special train from foot of Barclay street at 10 o'clock. Passes procurable at auctioneer's office, No. 5 Pine street.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 5-story and basement brown-stone building and lot, Nos. 13 and 15 Nassau st., n. w. corner of Pine st., known as the Bank of the Commonwealth, lot 38.7½x80.4x37.3x80, building covers same.....$215,000

By William Kennelly.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, 2d av., o. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 125th st., lot 20x78.....$9,200

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 2-story and basement brick and frame house and lot, No. 2,114 2d av., o. s., 34 ft. s. of 109th st., lot 17x66, house 30 ft. deep.....$4,425

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 12.

Cliff st., e. s., 18.4 ft. s. of Concord av., 113.4x100.2; Cliff st., s. e. corner of Concord av., runs e. 50 ft., thence s. 27.9 ft., thence n. 27 ft., thence e. 30 ft., thence s. 21.6 ft., thence e. 300 ft. w. s. to Union, thence s. 49.6 ft., thence w. 269.6 ft. to e. s. Tinton av., thence n. 101.2 ft., thence w. 60 ft., thence n. 101.2 ft., thence w. 270 ft.; Minna, wife of Henry Meinhausen, to Clara, wife of Peter P. Decker.$10,000

Fulton st., no. 26, n. w. corner of Water st., 19.10x33.9; N. R. Low, Executor of H. G. Law, to J. Suhr, ½ part.....12,500

Same property; Sarah A. Law to J. Suhr, quit claim, ½ part.....nom.

Same property; Evelyne R., wife of A. Voge, to J. Suhr, quit claim, ½ part.....nom.

Same property; John Suhr to Casten H. Meyer, s. s. g. .....nom.

Lincoln st., e. s., 100 ft. s. or Broadway, 3.6x48.6; J. H. Godwin to Harriet Webb.....nom.

Prospect place, e. s., 17.1 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8x25.8; John W. Deering to Peter C. Morphy.....

29th st., no. 10, s. s., 180.9 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x98.9, lot irregular; T. Hitchcock to Sarah M. Hitchcock.....71,500

29th st., n. s., 364.2 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.10x98.9; Samuel Hosack Ex'rs, Peter R. Hoyt.....nom.

71st st., s. s., 15 ft. w. of Lexington av., 15x80.5, to an alley; W. Poillon to Clark C. Wilson.....34,000

84th st., e. s., 210 ft. s. of 5th av., 38x102.2; T. F. Sturges, Jr., to Susan Sturges.....20,000

87th st., s. s., 366.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 54.9x92.1; B. Havanagh to J. Hillenbrand.....24,000

111th st., s. s., 220.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11; Mary, wife of Solomon Frank, to Randolph W. Townsend, Anthony R. Dyett, and Henry Goldsmith.....nom.

112th st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; 113th st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; 112th st., n. s., 205.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; 113th st., s. s., 205.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; Victoria, wife M. H. Chambers, to S. J. McGinnis.....36,000

112th st., s. s., 182 ft. w. of Avenue A, 77.9x100.11, Victoria, wife of M. H. Chambers, to S. J. McGinnis.....72,000

123d st., n. s., 490 feet e. of 4th av., 25x100.11; Ann E., wife W. T. Mawbey, to Mary A., wife of W. H. Walter.....68,000

Avenue A, s. e. corner 25th st., 25.8x98; Michael K. Burke, to Eleanor, wife of James A. Fyfe.....7,500

Clinton av., n. s., lots Nos. 457 and 458, map of Woodlawn Heights, runs n. 100 ft. by w. 50 ft., thence s. 100 ft. to s. Grand av., thence e. 13.9 ft. to Clinton av., thence s. 25 ft. 3 in.; also Grand av., n. s., adjoining the above, runs n. 100 ft., thence w. 25 ft., then pe s. 95 ft. to Grand av., thence s. 25 ft.; also Grand av., n. s., lot No. 460, map of Woodlawn Heights, runs n. 95 ft., thence w. 25 ft. to e. side 3d st., thence s. 89 ft. to Grand av., thence e. 50 ft. to R. Lucas.....7,500

First av., s. e. corner 42d st., 49.7 by 75 ft.; foreclosure; T. Boese to J. W. Durpee.....4,000

1st av., w. s., 68.3 ft. s. of 123d st., 17.10x66.3; Joseph C. Blant to Clara Minse Sheimer, ½ part.....5,000

2d av., w. s., 60.4 ft. n. of 55th st., 24x66; J. Bergmann to J. F. Bohmfalk.....16,500

4th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 125th st., 50x90; Edward P. Byrne to Wm. Harvie.....13,500

9th av., n. e. corner of 50th st., 25.5x100; J. Wolf to M. Keefer.....nom.

Same property; M. Keefer to Anna Margaret, wife of John Wolf.....nom.

LEASEHOLD.

West Houston st., n. s., 188.6 ft. w. of Bedford st., 25x112.8; S. T. Cannon to Jane, wife of H. Pryor.....

45th st., s. s., 112.6 ft. e. of Lexington av., 18.9x100.5; B. F. Fairchild to Eliza A. Panton.....$3,800 24,000

LEASES RECORDED.

2d st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of Bowery, 20x76.4; 2d st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of Bowery, 40x82.8, 15 years, per year.....

43d st., No. 105 East, 5 years; 3 years, per year, $1,800; 2 years, per year.....$1,050

2d av., e. s., third house s. of 57th st., 1 year.....2,000

21st av., No. 1,044, next to corner of 57th st., 1 year.....1,150

4th av., No. 240, store, 5 years, per year.....1,150

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 6 WASHINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

SUPERBLY FINISHED AND BUILT NEW 25 to 35 foot Dwelling Houses, No. 5 East 44th, No. 15 East 48th, Nos. 1 and 19 East 53d, and Nos. 8 and 18 West 53d, No. 41 West 56th, No. 18 East and No. 7 West 57th; also, 5th av., Nos. 531, 675, 746, and 781, extensions, &c.

No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the most complete house of its size in New-York, No. 810 Madison av., between 51st and 52d sts., (the late residence of Charles Duggin, architect.) Apply on the premises, or to Duggin & Crossman, Architects, No. East 53 41st st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF SCHUREman Halsted, deceased, the Madison Square Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st st., with two rear lots on 21st st., forming an L, fitted up in the very best up-town business property now in the market. RAVEN & HALSTED, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE WINDSOR HOTEL BLOCK, East 46th st., close to 5th av., a very desirable four-story brown-stone house, (household;) will be sold for $22,500. R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 129 AND 131 EAST 78TH ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., new price, $12,000; inquire of ANTHONY MOWBRAY, on the premises.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.

E. HIGGINS, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A LARGE TRACT OF land, comprising about 250 lots, within four and a half miles of City Hall, New-York. It is situated in the town of Newtown, Long Island, about one mile from Hunter's Point Ferry. The land is a level plateau about sixty feet above tide-water, and commands extensive views over the surrounding country. The freight railroad of the South-Side Road runs at the foot of the hill adjoining the property. This route will probably soon be the main passenger line of the company. Horse-cars from Hunter's Point and Grand Street Ferries run within a few blocks. Will be sold on easy terms. Improved City property would be taken in payment. For full particulars apply to

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—THE PROP. B. SELEMAN, SR., house lot, corner of Hillhouse av. and Turnbull st., New-Haven, Conn. The only unoccupied lot in the avenue; surrounded by the best of houses and the best society in New-Haven. I will sell this valuable homestead lot on favorable terms if applied for soon.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

DAIRY FARMING—A SURE WAY TO MAKE money.—We have for sale several excellent Orange County farms which we have personally examined. Prices low and terms easy. SAYRE & HALSTED, No. 192 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A CHANCE

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME,

TO

BECOME RICH BY BUYING ONE LOT

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND

Hitchcock's Great Auction

OF THE

FAMOUS LEGGETT PROPERTY,

IN THE VERY

Business Centre of FLUSHING.

To be sold in lots to the highest bidders,

And also the commodious Mansion, containing sixteen rooms,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, AT NOON.

By virtue of a contract with the executors of the estate of the late Thomas H. Leggett, deceased, the most valuable property in Flushing, situate on Main, Amity, Union, and (new) Locust sts., surrounded by stores, and in the centre of traffic and travel, will be offered on terms within the reach of all. In all our business experience we never have been able to offer, heretofore, valuable property upon such marvelously

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

ONLY 10 PER CENT. ON DAY OF SALE,
ONLY 20 PER CENT. ON OCT. 28, INST.,
And 5 and 10 YEARS' TIME for BALANCE.

It is but fair to estimate that these

LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE IN 5 YEARS

and more than likely

BE WORTH $30,000 EACH IN TEN YEARS.

In comparison, it would be like buying property on Broadway, New-York, at the prices of twenty years ago, and getting the increased value of it to-day.

There will be NO FREE LUNCH, and no extraneous inducements to visitors. Only those are invited who desire to secure really valuable property for business and for residence, and those who are seeking the best modes of investment.

Flushing now has excellent sewage, gas, water in pipes, and all the conveniences of New-York City; 120 trains daily; seven depots; fare ten cents on Long Island Railroad, (at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point.)

Visitors can take James slip ferry-boat at 10 or 11 A. M., or cross Thirty-fourth street at 10:15 or 11:15, and take train at 10:30 or 11:30, and return at pleasure. Maps and free passes can be had of G. Edward Carll, Auctioneer, in Flushing, and at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S

REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,

No. 355 3d av., Corner 26th st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Estate of THOMAS T. FERRIS, deceased,

FORTY-SIX

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

Including some very prominent corners and large plots

SUITABLE

for

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

and

CHURCHES,

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON

MONDAY, Oct. 26,

At 12 o'clock,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

No. 111 Broadway.

Descriptive maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.; and
JOHN M. PINKNEY,
No. 19 Barclay st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

180 LOTS

in the

CITY OF YONKERS.

The estate of the late

SAMPSON SIMSON

To be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, OCT. 20,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

These lots are situated on PARK and LAKE AVS., HIGH ST., and AVENUES D, E and F, and command extensive views of the HUDSON RIVER, and being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot, are very desirable for immediate improvement. There are hourly trains from New-York to Yonkers, and the time to Wall st. by Elevated Railroad is only about one hour. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Descriptive maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Perdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Ross, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running north-westerly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence north-eastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence south wardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned until the tenth day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 26, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is further adjourned until the twenty-third day of October, 18/4, at the same hour and place.—Dated Oct. 10, 1874.

J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.

GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys,
White Plains, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

13 LOTS ON BLOCK BOUNDED BY WASHINGTON AV., DE KALB AV., AND HAMILTON ST., ALSO DWELLING, STABLE, AND FOUR LOTS ON WASHINGTON AV. AND HAMILTON ST., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 15,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The dwelling-house is 26x38, with extension 22x21, is in good order, and has modern improvements. The stable is 25x33. Two story, brick, has four stalls, coachman's room, &c.

Seventy per cent on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to let, in choice locations.
S. W. WILLIAMS, No. 937 6th av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE AND CONvenient four-story house on 5th av., near 14th st.; has on first floor parlor, drawing-rooms, dining-room, picture gallery, &c.; the house is fully furnished and is complete in every respect; will be rented for six months, one, two, three, or five years.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A VERY ELEGANT HOUSE TO RENT FOR the Winter or longer; 42d st. near 5th av.; full size, fine order, beautifully furnished. Also others in good locations.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.

K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT UNTIL MAY 1, 1875.—The first-class handsomely and fully furnished house, No. 3 West 46th st.; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BAKERY TO LET—WITH SMALL APARTments.—That well-known stand for bakery on the north-west corner of Hudson and Franklin streets; has been well established for the last forty years, and always procured a good share of family baking. As the above place is a first-rate oven, with fixtures all complete. Rent, $450 a year. To a competent person, wishing to do a small, safe, and profitable business, a rare chance offers. Inquire of WILLIAM VAN ARSDALE, on the premises, or at Mr. Fritze's, the watchmaker.

OFFICES IN THE BUILDING NOS. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway, between Thames and Cedar sts., on the first, second, and third floors; very light and convenient.

Large floor on street, suitable for an insurance or banking institution. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents, No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 80x200. Inquire on premises.

LOFTS TO LET.—FIVE LOFTS, NO. 78 MAIDEN lane; rent low. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM on second floor, with southern exposure, for mother and daughter; also room for gentleman with or without board. Address T., No. 129 East 23d st., stating full particulars. Reference given and required.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., BY A GENTLEman and wife, a second floor, adapted for house-keeping; neighborhood must be respectable; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, T. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of George Merritt, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds, viz.:

$12,500 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1896.

10,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.

30,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1914.

4,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Construction Bonds, due 1889.

4,000 Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1877.

10,000 Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1883.

25,000 Oswego and Rome Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1915, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.

10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.

5,000 Oxford Iron Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.

100 Shares Oxford Iron Company, $100 each.

100 Shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.

500 Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.

50 Shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.

100 Shares Crawford Coal Company, $100 each.

300 Shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each.

14 Shares Nassau Gas-light Company, $50 each.

130 Shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each.

$5,900 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip.

10,000 Metropolitan Gas-light Company Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.

360 Shares Tarrytown and Irvington Gas-light Company, $50 each.

10,000 Greenburg Town Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.

50,000 New-York City Accumulated Debt Bond, due 1880.

100,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1867, Registered.

50,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1868, Registered.

10,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1880, Registered.

190,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Registered.

1,000 United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Coupon.

200 Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, $100 each.

400 Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each.

800 Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.

600 Shares Lehigh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each.

150 Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, $100 each.

15 Shares Troy and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each.

162 Shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,
DOUGLAS MERRITT, } Executors.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.

The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y. N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold by

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS—Guaranteed by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 43 Exchange place.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL LIBRARY.—THE library is now open in its spacious apartments at No. 8 West 16th st., for consultation and reference, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 1:30 to 5, and 7:30 to 10 P. M.

JOHN L. VANDERVOORT, M. D., Librarian.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL PARTIES WANTING COMPETENT servants please call at the Servants' Institute, established by Charles Bookham thirty-five years. The business is still conducted on same principles, and patronized by the best families in City and country.

L. RAYMOND, Proprietor, No. 309 4th av.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT THE ONLY SWEDISH OFFICE,
No. 108 East 27th st.,
Swedish, German, and French servants only; all Protestants; male and female. MAURICE LINDGUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT PELTON & CO'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FOR merly with Bedell—Competent and reliable servants: highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., can be found a number of reliable servants of all nations; also, waiters and valets.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help, of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her business thoroughly; is very smart and cleanly, and an excellent waitress; can take charge of dining-room, prepare salads, &c.; also take charge of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By an English Protestant young woman; is perfectly competent; has the best of references, which will bear investigation; no objection to the country. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 106 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chamber-maid and fine washer; no objection to make herself generally useful; five years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 151 East 23d st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with washing or sewing, or care a baby or grown children; has long experience; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG woman, (colored,) who is also an excellent laundress and waitress; has several years' City references; is bright, tidy, pleasant. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing; or as chamber-maid and laundress; six years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 351 West 43d st., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; would assist with washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 9th st. on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family; good references. Address No. 251 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and plain seamstress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 166 East 56th st., corner 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid; will do the fine washing in a private family; excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR CHAMBER-MAID and Assistant Laundress.—By a respectable young colored woman; best of reference given. Call at No. 156 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman, who can give best City reference. Apply at No. 11 Gramercy Park, East 20th st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant young woman as chamber-maid, and to assist with the waiting, in a first-class boarding-house. Call or address No. 159 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st., Room No. 11.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COLORED GIRL as chamber-maid, plain sewer, or laundress, in a private family. Can be seen for four days at No. 120 West 33d st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and washing in a small family; good City reference. Call at former employer's, No. 43 East 19th st.; ring basement bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a small family; has best City reference. Can be seen at No. 200 West 26th st., corner of 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT, steady, young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and nurse; the best City references. Ring the third bell at No. 1,156 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR TO ASSIST IN WAITing, or in Parlor Work.—Can be seen for two days at No. 59 Lexington av. Best of references can be given.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German girl. Call at No. 884 3d av., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable women in a private family; one is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would prefer living with one family, both are willing and obliging; have the best City references from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 497 7th av., near 37th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WOMEN who wish to live together; one as good cook and baker; will assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist with washing; or the latter will do general house-work and separate from the cook; both have best City reference. No. 240 East 37th st., third floor, front.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two neat, tidy servants, where they can do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit maker; chamber-maid is quick and active and an excellent waitress; both have good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, (sisters,) one as first-c ass cook, the other as first-class laundress; both thoroughly experienced; will be found satisfactory; together or separately; long and satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 104 West 18th st., in store.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING and Ironing.—By a young woman, with good City reference for sobriety, ability, and honesty; is a good bread and biscuit baker. We have known this woman for the past ten years. Call at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for H. B.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN COOK; speaks English; can do all kinds of cooking, German, French, American; is a first-class baker; makes bread, biscuits; has the best of references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD COOK and baker; would assist with the washing of a small family; has good City reference; is eight years from one place and four from another. Call for two days in the store No. 252 10th avenue, between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR ASSIST IN Washing.—By a very nice young woman, who understands her duties in all its branches; makes best bread, biscuit, &c.; does washing and ironing very nicely; well recommended by her former employers. Call at Bookman's new office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, steady, experienced Protestant, young woman who is a good cook; makes best soup, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By two women, one as first-class cook; understands her business; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference; one as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of children and do sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 243 East 45th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGlish girls; one is a thorough good cook every way, and good laundress; the other is a well-trained chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; together or separate; City or country; have good references and can be

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	Algeria, Wed'day, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7
Partitia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11
*Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 28	China, Saturday, Nov. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, Regnault.....Saturday, Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Dumas.....Saturday, Oct. 24
FRANCE, Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 31
FRANCE, Treu Lem.....Saturday, Nov. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125. Second Cabin, $75. Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA.....Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 11
and every Wednesday thereafter.

Through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River, foot of Morton st.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Denmark.....Oct. 17, 8 A. M. |Spain.....Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M. |Egypt.....Nov. 7, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.....Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MISSOURI, Capt. Jones.....Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Benson.....Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price.....Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth.....Nov. 17, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office on the dock to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all parts, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Oct. 20.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Nov. 3.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. LADEWIG, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. R. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAILLINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES.....Oct. 9

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA.....Oct. 27

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL.....Oct. 8
ATLAS.....Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling agents may always be engaged by applying to the DOURIER BOOT Bur. No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

EXCURSION TO ASPINWALL AND PANAMA AND RETURN

FOR $100 CURRENCY.

Cabin tickets will be issued as above by steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. RATHBUN, to sail at noon SATURDAY, Oct. 17, 1874, occupying about twenty-three days on the round trip.

The attention of physicians, invalids, and all others is earnestly invited to the above trip, affording an opportunity for a sea voyage of

4,000 MILES,

and a visit to the tropics, never before offered.

A competent surgeon on board.

Table and service first-class.

For tickets, &c., apply at Company's Ticket Office on wharf foot Canal st., North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 17, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

from Pier 35 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BRACKETT, Thursday, Oct. 15.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Oct. 17.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. M. S. WOODNELL, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

EENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE.....Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN.....Saturday, Oct. 31

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to CURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—Nova Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton. Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Bethlehem.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R.R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING (at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents each, $1 with berth, $2 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads.

FOR YONKERS DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHIRE" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave pier slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. BRITTON, late of Kent, Litchfield County, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.

jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874.

EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEHIEL J. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 14 East 23d st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the first day of September, 1874.

JOHN H. MAHONY, Executor.

s2-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.

ap22-1aw6mW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST TO EXPEND A COsmall sum in manufacturing enterprise, where the returns can be easily shown to be from 40 to 50 per cent. on capital invested; only those who have from $3,000 to $10,000 need answer. Address, with real name, G. E. H., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND POPular hardware and house-furnishing store corner of Fulton and Henry sts., doing a safe and profitable business. Amount of stock, $20,000.

JOHN BUNCE, No. 106 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PANORAMA OF HIGH moral character; all complete and ready for exhibition; will be sold cheap. Apply to the undersigned.

THOMAS LANE, No. 267 Canal st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale by A. F. BRIGGS, Pier 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited," Washington Express of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8:20, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8:20, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8:20, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Farmingdale, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 9:20, 10:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for N. and Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10:45 A. M. and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. NOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. STEVENS, Agent.
W. H. FITCH, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 10, 5:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10, 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th.. 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th..... 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th, 10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th, 12:00 M.	Friday, 16th..... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th.. 1:00:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th..... 10:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 20th..... 2:30 P. M

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 117TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Peck slip every hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:30, 5:15, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave pier slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P.M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, LAP ROBES.

THE EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY are offering their immense stock at No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand,

AT RETAIL—C. O. D.,

at the following wholesale discounts:

Common Stable Blankets, 15 per cent.
American Kersey Blankets, 20 per cent.
English Kersey Blankets, 25 per cent.
Sweating Blankets and Hoods, 15 per cent.

Call and select from this superior stock and save the retail profits.

HORSE BLANKETS.

The Eureka Horse Blanket Company are retailing, C. O. D., their immense stock of horse blankets at wholesale discounts.

Call and examine and save the retail profit. No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

WANTED—A PAIR OF GOOD CARRIAGE HORSES about 15¼ hands high, for family use in the City. Address, stating price and where the horses may be seen, Box No. 469 New-York Post Office.

COUPE FOR SALE.—MADE BY BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.; in fine order. Apply at MORRELL'S Storage Warehouse, 32d st. and 4th av.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—EXTRA accommodations; boxes if desired; horses at risk of owners. G. BRADISH, Bay Side, Queens County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON PARK, having been entirely rebuilt, with all modern improvements, the most complete house in the City, the elegant furniture made expressly for it by Ebbinghouse & Co., is now open for first-class parties, with private tables, or *table d'hote*. A few gentlemen can also be accommodated.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

PARTIES DESIRING LARGE, LIGHT, pleasant rooms can be accommodated at No. 31 West 32d st., with rooms en suite or singly, with or without board; the house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; references given and required.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67,

Between 5th and 6th avs. Elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, and second, third, and fourth floors, with private table only; references exchanged.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS—HANDSOMELY furnished, with or without private table; one suite or separately; also other rooms for families and single gentlemen; references exchanged. No. 21 West 12th st.

NO. 39 WEST 33D ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD given in part payment for handsome furniture and parlor carpets; pleasant home for Winter to gentleman and wife, or gentleman, if applied for immediately; references.

$28 PER WEEK.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning the house, will let a handsomely-furnished front parlor and bed-room; all improvements; grate fire; suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; with board; references. No. 307 East 15th st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bed-room; hot and cold water, bath, gas, hall, &c., in rooms. Also, a large room on second floor, bath connecting; southern exposure; gentlemen only. No. 13 East 28th st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYing their own house on Lexington

LOCAL POLITICS.

TAMMANY ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Tammany Hall delegates from the First Assembly District, comprising the Fourth Senatorial District, met at No. 173 Madison street last evening, to nominate two Aldermanic candidates. On a vote being taken the poll stood as follows: Patrick Lysaght, 67; Edward J. Shandley, 67; Edward Kenefick, 23, and Frederick Zimmer, 18. On motion the nomination of Lysaght and Shandley was made unanimous.

PATRICK LYSAGHT.

There are few men in the down-town wards better known in Democratic circles than Patrick Lysaght. He was a member of the old Tammany Board of Aldermen, and when his masters were driven from power he managed, with a few other Tammany men, to retain his seat in the Board of Aldermen. He is a member of the present board, and has been always found ready to carry out the wishes of the leaders of his party. He keeps a rum shop in Centre street, in the Sixth Ward, by means of which he controls a large vote in that district.

EDWARD J. SHANDLEY.

Edward J. Shandley, the other Aldermanic nominee in the Fourth District, has been always a most subservient agent in the hands of Tammany Hall. Tweed made him a Police Justice, which office he held for a number of years, until removed by the charter of 1873. He is a man of no ability, and during his term of office as Police Justice there were scarcely any fines paid into the City Treasury. Where they went to has never been exactly ascertained, and Mr. Shandley never vouchsafed an explanation. Shandley was the nominee of Tammany Hall for Register in the Fall of 1871, when he was so ignominiously defeated by Gen. Sigel. That defeat cost Shandley all he was worth, and he had to mortgage his salary in advance to pay a portion of his expenses. The selection of such a man as Shandley to fill an important office shows that Tammany Hall is no different now to what it was under the régime of Tweed.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Tammany delegates from the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, comprising the Fifth Senatorial District, met in convention last night at Olympic Hall, No. 321 West Sixteenth street, for the nomination of two candidates for election to the Board of Alderman. Mr. Edward Plum, of the Fifth Assembly District, was chosen Chairman of the convention. The roll of delegates was called and no absentees found. On the motion to proceed to the nomination of candidates for Aldermen being made, and the name of Mr. William Lamb being given as one, Mr. Fine, of the Thirteenth Assembly District, hoped that the motion would be withdrawn. The convention was not prepared for the selection of candidates at this time. Since this meeting had been announced new candidates in addition to those settled upon by the party had been brought forward, and the action of the convention toward them must be of a hasty and unconsidered nature. Harmony and discrimination in the choice of candidates was extremely desirable in this close district. The motion to proceed at once was withdrawn, and Mr. Fine then moved that the convention adjourn to Friday night of the present week, for the purpose of giving the delegates the opportunity or consultation as to the best men for candidates. The motion was seconded, with remarks of a similar character, by Mr. Riley of the same district, but opposed by Mr. Morton, of the Ninth District. The vote on the question of adjournment stood 54 against to 43 in favor. The motion to proceed to nomination then prevailed. The names of four candidates were presented and voted for with the following result: William Harney and Edward Gillon received 54 votes each; James W. Collier and William Lamb received 43 votes each. The nomination of Harney and Dillon was subsequently made unanimous.

WILLIAM HARNEY.

Mr. William Harney is a resident of the Fifth Assembly District, and keeps a liquor store on the corner of Houston and Varick streets. He has never before held office.

EDWARD GILON.

Mr. Edward Gilon is a butter merchant in Clinton Market and member of the present Board of Aldermen, and is well known.

THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Tammany Hall delegates from the Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts, comprising the met last evening at No. 79 Essex street to nominate two candidates for Aldermen. The convention organized by choosing Mr. Pratt as Chairman, and as Secretaries Messrs. Murray, Good, Hall, and Watt, from the Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Assembly Districts respectively.

Coroner Woltman moved that the roll of districts be called and that the delegation from each district in turn should name its candidate.

Mr. Bogut, of the Eighth Assembly District wished, in the interest of harmony, to withdraw the name of Seth C. Douglas, and to release from their pledges all who were bound to vote for him.

Coroner Woltman's motion was carried. The Eighth District named as its candidate August Brown; the Tenth, J. P. Strack; the Twelfth, Patrick Keenan, and the Fourteenth, John Riley.

Mr. Charles Hogg moved that Messrs. Strack and Riley be the candidates of the convention.

Coroner Woltman moved as an amendment that the roll be called, and that each delegate in turn name two candidates, the two receiving the most votes to be the candidates of the convention.

Another delegate moved, as a further amendment, that the first ballot be informal.

Both amendments and the principal motion being carried, the roll was called for the informal ballot with the following result: Mr. Brown received 2 votes, Mr. Strack, 65; Mr. Keenan, 34; Mr. Riley, 51.

An effort was now made to adjourn the meeting in due order, and, notwithstanding the exertions of others to stampede it by raising a cry of "Fire," with appropriate disturbances just outside the room in which the convention was sitting. Neither attempt was successful, and the formal ballot was immediately taken, resulting in the choice of Messrs. Riley and Stack as the Tammany Hall candidates for Aldermen from the Sixth Senatorial District. The result of the formal ballot in full was Stack 86, Riley 50, Keenan 95, and Brown 9.

The result had scarcely been announced when a most disgraceful scene ensued. A band of roughs in the Keenan interest burst into the room and prevented all further action by hooting, cat-calling, and raising such a disturbance that the chairman's voice could not be heard. The regular delegates accordingly departed as expeditiously as possible, fearing further violence, and the meeting thus broken up without any formal adjournment. The Keenan roughs remained cheering for their candidate, declaring that the convention was a fraud, and that no candidates had been nominated, and finally proceeded to form an organization of their own, the result of which was not ascertained.

J. P. STRACK.

Mr. J. P. Strack, who received the greatest number of votes, was born and brought up in the Tenth Assembly District of the Seventeenth Ward. He is not unknown in local politics, having for the past few months been President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. He is in the tea business, his store being on Water street.

JOHN RILEY.

Mr. John Riley has been for sixteen years a resident of the ward, and has always been a Democrat. He also is politically well known in this City, having been formerly Assistant Alderman. He is also a member of the present board. His business is that of a livery-stable keeper at No. 62 Union square.

NO NOMINATION IN THE SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Tammany Aldermanic Convention of the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising the Eleventh. Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, met last evening in Germania Assembly Rooms, on the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Ex-Police Commissioner Thomas J. Barr called the convention to order, and nominated W. J. A. McGrath as President, who was duly elected. Patrick McCabe and Dr. Frech were then, on motion, elected Secretaries, and the convention proceeded to the examination of credentials. The only contest in this respect was in the Sixteenth Assembly District, between what are known as the Peter Woods and the Maurice J. Power delegates, being the Aldermanic branch of the same contest that has already figured so conspicuously in the County Convention in which the Woods delegation were beaten. On motion of Mr. John Mulligan the contest was referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the chair, one from each Assembly District except the Sixteenth. The President appointed as such committee George W. Hutchins, of the Eleventh; John Morris, of the Fifteenth, and Rufus Dodge, of the Eighteenth. The committee then retired to examine into the matter of the contest, and the convention took a recess for fifteen minutes.

On their return they reported in favor of the Maurice Power ticket, and the Peter Woods delegation left.

Maurice Power then said that by reason of the peculiar position the Sixteenth District had occupied that they were not ready to present a candidate themselves or act on any that might be presented, and that it had been agreed upon by John Kelly, John Morrissey, Judge Ledwith, Richard Croker, and himself that the convention should be adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st inst., without any nominations, and he therefore moved that no nominations be made to-night, that when the convention adjourn it adjourn to that time.

There was a spirited controversy over the matter, with divisions, and reconsiderations, &c., and although those favorable to immediate nomination were evidently in the majority and possessed the power to crowd back the autocratic Kelly, Morrissey et id omne genus, somehow or other they were overawed, and suffered the adjournment to take place.

THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Tammany Nominating Convention of the Eighth Senate District, consisting of the Seventeenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts and the Twenty-fourth Ward, met at the hall corner of Eighth street and Third avenue last evening. A good deal of bad feeling had been manifest for some days between the different factions among the delegates, which broke out in open war and rebellion at the opening of the convention. When Mr. Thomas McSpudden presented himself at the door as one of the delegates from the Twentieth District he was refused admittance, and informed that a substitute had been appointed in his place. The same thing ensued in the case of two or three others representing themselves as regular delegates from the Twentieth district. The excluded members chagrined at the action of the insiders proceeded to harrange their followers on the sidewalk outside. Meantime the convention within proceeded to organize by the election of Horatio F. Averill as Chairman, and Charles C. Duff, E. J. Shelly, and Judge Flannagan, as Secretaries. When the meeting came to order, Sheriff Connor rose and denounced the act of excluding his friends and followers from the Twentieth District as an outrage, and announced that the delegation from that district withdrew from the deliberations. At the close of his remarks the Sheriff marched out at the head of his indignant army, shouting for Connor and vengeance. When this little episode was over, the politicians left behind proceeded with their nominations. These were very easily made, for the slate had been previously made up, in anticipation of Connor's defection. The following are the names of the three nominees: Andrew Blessing, William H. McCarthy, and Henry D. Purroy. The action of the Convention, in excluding McSpadden and his friends, was denounced by the latter.

ANDREW BLESSING.

Andrew Blessing is the present member of Assembly from the Seventeenth Assembly District. He was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in 1844, came to this country 1857, was at first a boiler-maker, end subsequently a real estate dealer. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 596 votes, and held a place on the Committee of Grievances and State Prison.

WILLIAM H. M'CARTHY.

William H. McCarthy, the nominee for the the Twenty-first District, is thirty-one years of age. He is the son of Dennis McCarthy, for many years member of the Board of Education, and has always lived in Yorkville. He has represented his district as Assistant Alderman. He says he is the working men's candidate.

HENRY D. PURROY.

Henry D. Purroy, is a young lawyer, son of the late John D. Purroy. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and has. since the annexation of his district, been a member of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization.

DISSATISFIED DEMOCRATS.

A CAUCUS AT DELMONICO'S LAST EVENING—A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CALLED TO PROTEST AGAINST TAMMANY'S NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic leaders who are dissatisfied with the Tammany Hall nominations met at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, last evening. The call for the meeting was signed by Thomas J. Creamer, and that was about as much as any of the members knew about it when they came together. What the object of the meeting was they did not know; they had some vague idea that something ought to be done, and they were willing to do it; but with regard to a particular policy or line of action they were oblivious. About forty persons were present at the opening of the proceedings. Among them were Nelson J. Waterbury, Thomas J. Creamer, William Hitchman, John J. Bradley, James O'Brien, John Cochrane, Frederick Rollwagen, Dennis Burns, Alderman Van Schaick, Timothy J. Hanley, William P. Mitchell, James D. McClelland, Timothy Brennan, Thomas E. Stewart, James Everard, Jacob Moore, and Edward Cahill. John Fox was not present.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. William Hitchman proposing Thomas J. Creamer for Chairman. The Chairman, while removing his overcoat, suggested the advisability of having the members move their chairs close together around the central table, as they seemed to be utterly "lost" where they were—scattered all over the small room. He then requested that if anybody was present who was not invited specially, or was not delegated by any organization, he should withdraw, as that assemblage was only a caucus, and its deliberations were private; whereupon the reporters left the room. In the ante-room they met, on retiring, "Mike" Norton, who said he came to see "what the old thing was like," and went off again without entering the meeting-room. After the reporters had left, Mr. Creamer made a speech explaining that the object of calling the meeting was to express the general Democratic dissatisfaction with the ticket nominated by Tammany Hall, and to take measures for organizing a genuine Democratic Party that could not be controlled and mastered by a mere individual, or two or three individuals. His views were indorsed by John Cochrane, Nelson J. Waterbury, and others. It was a mooted point whether the meeting would merely go into the preliminaries of organization, resolve itself into a party there and then, and make nominations. Pending a decision on this matter a member proposed to send for Alderman Ottendorfer, who, it was understood, was then at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, where a German meeting was being held for the purpose of tendering an independent nomination to Mr. Ottendorfer for Mayor. The motion was carried, and a carriage was dispatched to fetch Mr. Ottendorfer. Mr. Ottendorfer arrived with Judge Otterbourg at a few minutes past 10, and they were cordially received. Mr. Ottendorfer addressed the meeting for about twenty minutes, and said that he had just been nominated for Mayor by his fellow-countrymen, but had not decided to accept until he could confer with other organizations. He was anxious that some more popular and acceptable man could be found to run in opposition to Tammany's nominee; but if no such man could be found he would run himself. It was finally decided to call a public meeting to protest against the Tammany nominations, to be held at an early day, after which the meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock, subject to the call of the chair.

THE GERMANS OPPOSED TO TAMMANY.

A CONVENTION OF GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS REPUDIATES THE KELLY-MORRISSEY TICKET — ALDERMAN OTTENDORFER NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

As already shown in The Times by extracts from the German City papers, the German organizations are thoroughly disgusted with the action of the Tammany County Convention on Saturday, and are determined to repudiate the nominations there made. Last night a meeting of the convention composed of delegates elected by the various citizens and reform organizations in the different wards and Assembly districts was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The object of the meeting was to take action in regard to Messrs. Kelly and Morrissey's ticket, and to hear the report of the Conference Committee on the subject. Morris Ellinger presided, and Messrs. Adolph Dengler, Adolph Petshaw, and Schmidt acted as Secretaries. After some preliminaries the Conference Committee, composed of Messrs. Ferdinand Traud, Gustavus Levy, Magnus Gross, Frederick Nyack, H. Authenrieth, Hugo Gorsh, and George Burghardt, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we reject with indignation the nominations made nominally by Tammany Hall, in reality, however, by two party leaders, for the offices of Mayor, Register, and Alderman at Large, as a desecration of the sovereignty of the people, a degradation of the manhood and self-respect of the American citizen.

Resolved, That the ratification and execution of such a compact as attempted by the leaders of Tammany, would make our City the football of an unscrupulous band of selfish political adventurers, from whose grasp the City will be delivered only at the cost of heavy sacrifices.

Resolved, That we unite with well-intentioned Democrats—with men to whom Democratic principles are a political faith, and not a letter of marque for political marauding—and with the various conventions of such parties as are opposed to Tammany, and are willing, on the basis of sound principles, to take up the fight against corruption for the vindication of our honor and of good government.

Resolved, That, in combination with the above elements, we will nominate for the various offices men whose past social position and known honesty offer the assurance of a conscientious performance of the duties imposed upon them by the people, and not by a ring.

The above report and resolutions, after a brief debate, were adopted by a vote of 91 to 18, Magnus Gross and his followers being among the latter. A motion to increase the number of the Conference Committee was subjected to a debate, but not acted upon. Justice Otterbourg, addressing the convention, then said: "It is now time that we speak, and that in earnest. Tammany Hall has made its nominations, and you declare that on no condition you will accept these nominations. Your Conference Committee has done its duty, and it is now important to see whether we have a candidate. Such a man exists in our organization. This name must be mentioned. He is a man of whom it is not necessary to say that he will be honest, for we know that in him we will have a good citizen at the head of our Municipal affairs. That man is Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] He (Otterbourg) moved that the Conference Committee be instructed to recommend the name of Mr. Ottendorfer as their candidate for Mayor. [Applause.]

Dr. Schultz, Dr. Gerke, and others spoke in support of the motion. Dr. Gerke argued that it was the duty of the convention to take this step, and it was the duty of the gentleman in question to accept the nomination.

Mr. Ottendorfer, who had been sent for, then addressed the meeting, saying that in adopting the report of the Conference Committee an important step had been taken, which might prove of the utmost consequence. An organization ruled by a few despotic characters could not be trusted and could not exist long, but he feared that the adoption of the motion under consideration would be hasty. They had resolved to confer and act in concert with other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, and they therefore should not bind the Conference Committee, for it would be found that a great many circumstances had to be taken into consideration.

Justice Otterbourg urged his motion, and the same being put to a vote was adopted amid demonstrations of the greatest enthusiasm. In taking the vote the Chairman ordered the delegates in favor of the motion to rise, and and the whole convention arose, with the exception of Magnus Gross and a few of his friends. In order that there might be no doubt as to the position of the convention in regard to the State, Judge Michael C. Gross moved that the Syracuse State ticket and platform be ratified, which was accordingly done.

MR. DANA DECLINES THE NOMINATION FOR THE MAYORALTY.

The committee appointed by the Industrial Political Party at their late meeting in Masonic Hall on the 7th inst. to tender Mr. Charles A. Dana the nomination for Mayor have discharged their duty in a letter dated Oct. 12 and signed by James Connolly, Chairman of committee; William A. Carson, Chairman County Convention, and J. A. Taylor, Secretary. To this communication Mr. Dana has made the following reply:

New-York, Oct. 12.

Gentlemen: I thank you very cordially, and thank your constituents also, for the compliment paid me in your nomination for Mayor of New-York. I appreciate it most highly, because it comes fresh and direct from the people, and not from an old organized party. I am, however, unable to accept it. While I recognize the obligation of every call of public duty upon every citizen, I am convinced that, whatever I might be able to do for you as Mayor, I can serve you more efficiently in my present occupation as editor.

I agree with you entirely as to the necessity of a real reform in the government of this City, which shall check the progress of municipal debt and the alarming increase of taxation. This increase now goes on under every party and every administration. If Tweed and Connolly were more rapid, Green and Havemeyer are none the less sure. To the working-men especially this is a matter of vital concern; for in the end the taxes are paid out of their labor and the burden falls with peculiar hardship upon them in the form of enormous rents, the enhanced cost of every necessary of life, and, above all, in the stagnation of business, the stopping of work, and the general want and danger to which you so feelingly refer. I rejoice, therefore, at every manifestation of political independence on their part. It is only when honest men of every name exhibit a determination to revolt against the management of party leaders and to select their own candidates for themselves, that parties can be kept within the bounds of decorum and be made to pay a due regard to the public welfare in selecting their nominees.

I remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant,

CHARLES A. DANA.

Messrs. James Connolly, J. A. Taylor, and W. A. Carson for the Committee of the Industrial Political Party.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ORGANIZING.

The Fifth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association met last evening at No. 23 Bedford street. Mr. John J. Jones presiding, and Mr. A. S. Barnett acting as Secretary. This association, though but a few weeks old, is doing good service to Republican interests in the district. A large number of members were enrolled last evening, and the officers of the association, including its active and energetic Vice President, Mr. Lynch, are vigorously canvassing the district to bring out a full vote on election day. The chairman, in calling the meeting to order, impressed the importance of active co-operation on the part of members of the association in using all their influence to induce their neighbors to place their names upon the registry, and thus bring out a large reserve vote in favor of the Republican candidates. Col. G. A. Schaeffer made a brief address upon the same subject, and the association pledged itself to support the full Republican ticket.

HON. ELLIOT C. COWDIN FOR CONGRESS.

The following petition, signed by several hundred of the citizens of the Twelfth Congressional District of this State, has been sent to Elliot C. Cowdin, Esq.:

To Elliot C. Cowdin, Esq., New-Castle, Westchester County:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned citizens of the County of Westchester, comprising the Twelfth Congressional District of the State of New-York, feeling the importance of being properly represented in the next Congress, beg most respectfully to present to you our joint wishes and earnest request that you stand as a candidate for election to the office of member of the Forty-fourth Congress for the district aforesaid, at the election next ensuing.

To that end we respectfully pledge you our cordial support, convinced that a candidacy inaugurated by the free and voluntary request of citizens, many of whom are well and widely known, will meet the earnest approval of the intelligent and patriotic throughout the district.

We may be permitted to add, that in presenting this request, we are acting in the discharge of the duty devolved upon us as citizens of using our best endeavors to promote the general good. We have not considered what may be your personal wishes, confident that you will not be actuated by private interests; and that when called upon by your fellow-citizens to serve the State you will not decline to take such part as may be assigned to you.

We are very truly,
Your friends and fellow-citizens.

Here follow signatures.

REMOVAL OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of investigating charges of neglect of duty preferred by Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, against William Lewis, Lawrence Burke, Robert J. Paynter, and D. William Brown, Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Fourth Assembly District. It appeared from the testimony of the police officials stationed at the place of registry that Brown was absent from his post from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. on Tuesday last, the first day of registration, and that during his absence the other inspectors, each in turn, went to dinner, leaving but two inspectors in charge, in direct violation of section 82 of the Election Law, which is as follows:

"If any inspector of election in any election district shall, without urgent necessity, absent himself from the place of registration or the polls in said district, upon any day of registration or election, whereby less than a majority of all the inspectors in such election district shall be present during the hours of registration, election, or canvass of ballots, he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail not less than sixty days, nor more than six months, or shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or both."

Lewis, Paynter, and Brown appeared before the board, but failed to disprove the allegations made against them, and by a unanimous vote of the board the whole batch of inspectors were removed and a new board of inspectors was selected for the district. The papers in this case will be sent before the Grand Jury for their consideration.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND "THE PEOPLE'S PARTY."

Shortly before Mayor Havemeyer left for home, yesterday, a deputation, consisting of J. W. Thompson, Marcus Hanlon, and others were admitted to his office, where Mr. Thompson, the spokesman, announced that he and his colleagues represented "the Executive Committee of the People's Party," and that they had called to present his Honor with a complimentary address. The speaker then read the document, which recited that the "People's Party" had watched, with approving eyes, the Mayor's past career; that his official course had given great satisfaction, and that if "he was elected to another term the City of New-York would derive large benefits from his experience and ability as Chief Magistrate." The address was signed by Jacob Cohen, the "President of the People's Party;" Jerome J. Collins, Ernest L. Levi, Thomas Joyce, John Christie, John Tracy, and F. H. Brandes. Mayor Havemeyer, in reply, said he felt very happy in receiving the address, especially as it was presented near the close of his term of office, when his administration could be reviewed—so far as it affected the interests of the people. He added that he was not a candidate for renomination. The delegation then withdrew.

QUEENS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Queens County met yesterday and nominated James M. Oakley for Assembly.

The Queens County Democratic Convention also met yesterday and nominated Benjamin W. Downing, of Flushing, for District Attorney, and James M. Clieff, of Oyster Bay, for Justice of the Sessions.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Second Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at No. 189 Chatham street, Mr. Denis Shea, the President, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual business, the following resolutions, indorsing the Utica nominees were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republican Party has again given evidence of its unselfish and patriotic character in the unanimous renomination to public office of citizens of our State who, by their fidelity to the law and their adherence to the public welfare, have imbued themselves in the hearts of all law-abiding citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as the record of the Republican State candidates, by their action as the servants of the public, is above reproach, we earnestly approve of their candidature, and cordially recommend the ticket headed by Dix and Robinson to our fellow-citizens for their support.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain by our personal influence the candidates of the Republican Party and its historic emanation—equal rights.

The meeting then adjourned.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATES.

The following special dispatch in relation to the cotton crop was received in this City yesterday:

Washington, Oct. 13.

The official report of the Agricultural Department for October, on the cotton crop, says, taking the September report as a basis, the following changes have taken place: North Carolina, a decline of two per cent.; South Carolina, a decline of four per cent.; Georgia, an improvement of three per cent.; Florida, an improvement of four per cent.; Alabama, declines six per cent.; Mississippi, no change: Louisiana, no changes; Texas improves five per cent.; Arkansas, improves eight per cent.; Tennessee, improves four per cent. No estimate of the whole crop is given.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The City of Paris landed 422 passengers at Castle Garden yesterday.

The formal opening of the Court of Arbitration will take place to-morrow at 2 P. M.

The Treasurer of the Midnight Mission acknowledges the receipt by mail of the donation (a fifty dollar bill) of S. J.

The trial of the parties indicted for violating the election laws is set down for to-morrow in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

A colored men's organization styled the "Veteran Guard" will parade in the City Hall Park to-day at 3 o'clock. The Guard will be reviewed by the Mayor.

Battery K, Artillery, Capt. Heubner commanding, and the Sixth Regiment, Infantry, under command of Col. Sterry, paraded for inspection and review, in Tompkins square, yesterday afternoon.

Thomas O'Brien, aged ten years, a son of William O'Brien, of No. 30 Carroll street, Brooklyn, has been missing from his home since Thursday last, and his father has been unable to gain any clue to his whereabouts.

The Commonwealth building, corner of Pine and Nassau streets, formerly occupied by the National Bank of the Commonwealth, was sold yesterday for $215,000, to John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank.

The old suit of Capt. Samuels against the *Evening Mail*, for libel, and in which $5,000 damages was claimed by plaintiff, was yesterday tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in the Supreme Court Circuit, and resulted in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $2,500.

Rev. John H. Houghton, late Deacon of Trinity Church, sailed yesterday in the steamer Wisconsin for Europe. Mr. Houghton goes to Heidelberg for the Winter, and purposes to remain abroad a year. Just before his departure he was the recipient of a handsome sum of money as a gift from his personal friends.

Henry H. Morange, a lawyer, argued a motion in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, to disbar Richard B. Kelly, a brother member of the Bar, for alleged unprofessional conduct, in the procuring of an adjournment of a case. The court held the application to be not well founded, and imposed on the lawyer making it a mild rebuke and $10 costs.

William Dalton was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, charged with receiving a lot of barrels, knowing them to have been stolen. He refused the aid of counsel, conducted his own cause, proved that he had purchased the barrels innocently, although they had been stolen by the seller, a sailor, and was acquitted by the jury.

A missionary meeting, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, was held at the Academy of Music, last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. A. C. Garett, D. D.; Right Rev. William Hobart Hare, D. D., and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Lichfield, England. The music was under the direction of George William Warren, organist of St. Thomas' Church.

Yesterday the Hartford and Mutual Base-Ball Clubs played a game of base-ball on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, which, after a one-sided contest, was easily won by the Mutuals by a score of 18 to 4. The fielding of both clubs was poor, especially that of the Hartfords, who are credited with seventeen errors during the game. Five runs were earned by the Mutuals and two by the Hartfords.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Campbell, of the Sixteenth Precinct, surprised three men in the act of breaking into the side window of No. 322 Eighth avenue, a lager-beer saloon, kept by C. F. Schmide. He arrested them, and at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Smith committed them in $1,500 bail each on a charge of attempt to commit burglary.

A brilliant display of billiard playing took place last night on the occasion of the opening of Albert Garnier's new billiard parlor, No. 1,292 Broadway. Among the experts present, besides the champion and proprietor, were William Cooke, the English champion player, Mr. Maurice Vignaud, the newly-arrived French professional, Joseph and Cyrille Dion, Maurice Daly, Francois Ubassy, and all the leading amateurs of the City.

A three-mile four-oared shell race, between the Analostans, of Washington, D. C., and the Nassaus, of this City, will be rowed on the Harlem River on Thursday next, commencing about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Analostans have been for the past few days the guests of the Atalantas. This is the return race of the match between these clubs, and the Washington club having won last year, a close contest is looked for.

The Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund will hold their annual meeting this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The following members of the board have already arrived at the hotel: Ex-Gov. W. A. Graham, of North Carolina; Ex-Gov. William Aiken, of South Carolina; Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Surgeon Gen. Barnes, United States Army; Judge S. Watson, of Nashville; Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, B. Sears, and Dr. Fultz, of Virginia.

Samuel P. Atkinson, one of the keepers of the Yorkville Police Court Prison, died yesterday at his residence, in the basement of the Court-house, of Bright's disease. Mr. Atkinson was in his fortieth year, and was a native of this City. During the war he served with credit in a New-York regiment, and lost a leg in the seven days' fight. Deceased was a Mason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a family, consisting of a wife and four children, totally unprovided for.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $488,986 73, deposited in twelve city banks.

Several complaints have recently been made to Mayor Hunter of favoritism in the appointment of teachers to the public schools.

The fifth anniversary of the Young People's Association, of Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, will be held this evening.

Protests are constantly being made to the Common Council against the enormous assessment for the Third avenue sewer.

The body of the man found hanging in the woods near Franklin avenue, has been identified as that of Laurits Petersen, a German.

Henry C. Bowen was before the Grand Jury yesterday and made, it is said, a complaint against Mr. Demas Barnes, proprietor of the *Argus*, for libel.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and examined the pay-roll of the Charity Commissioners, but after some discussion laid the bills over, without auditing, until Thursday next.

The public inauguration of the Young Men's Association of the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, took place at the church last evening. Remarks were made by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith and Rev. J. T. Duryea.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. McIlroy was appointed special inspector and vaccinator during the pleasure of the board, at a salary of $1,200. Fourteen bills, amounting in all to $4,832, presented by scavengers, were approved.

Some excitement was occasioned in the County Court-house, yesterday, by a thick volume of smoke issuing from one of the corridors. It was at first supposed that the building was on fire, but the smoke was found on investigation to proceed from a bundle of waste paper that had become accidentally ignited.

An address has been issued by the Operative plasterers of this city, in which the following paragraph appears:

"Public notice is given that we, the Operative Plasterers of the City of Brooklyn, having resolved to abolish forever from our midst 'all strikes,' and to create a better feeling between employer and employed, have adopted the following platform."

Mr. Theodore Cocheu appeared before Justice Eames yesterday, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Rev. T. T. Kendrick, late Pastor of the Grand Street Protestant Church. Mr. Cocheu charges Mr. Kendrick with slandering him in a recent statement published in one of the Brooklyn papers in reference to the Grand Street Church troubles.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Julius Credo, the Treasurer of Edgewater, assisted by Mr. Standerwich, the Village Clerk, has collected $30,000 of the village taxes, being one-half of the amount on the books.

The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer of Richmond County opened at the Court-house in Richmond on Monday, Judge Pratt presiding. The Grand Jury have found indictments in a number of burglary cases, among them those of the notorious John Short—the State Prison distiller—and his confederates Lewis Forsyth, John Henry, and John Durkin, who were engaged in the robbery of Capt. Jacob H. Vanderbilt's house, on the Serpentine road, last Spring. It is expected that their trials will be commenced this morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual parade of the Jersey City Police Department takes place to-day.

The trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning by the Jersey City Presbytery will be commenced this afternoon.

The annual session of the Reformed Classes of Newark was commenced yesterday in the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, Rev. Mr. Gessner, of Linden, presiding. Nothing but business of a routine nature was [illegible]. In the evening devotional services were held, and Rev. J. P. Strong, of Belleville, preached a sermon.

County Physician Stout, of Jersey City, has announced his intention of making a post-mortem inquest in the case of Elizabeth Erb, alleged to have been strangled by her husband, at their house on Union Hill, on Monday night last.

The dead body of a man, which was found lying on the Morris & Essex railroad track at Summit, Monday, has been identified as that of Thomas Larkins, a resident of that place. He was a middle-aged man and leaves a wife and large family.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Works yesterday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Clerk to send information to the Board of Finance that $60,000 would be required for the current expenses of the former board during the next three months.

TRIAL OF THE NANUET MURDERERS.

The trial of the brothers Michael and Thomas Murphy, accused of the murder of Mrs. Hujus, which occurred at the village of Nanuet on the night of the 19th of April last, was begun yesterday at the county seat of Rockland County, N. Y. A full account of this murder, which was committed under very mysterious circumstances, was given in The Times of April 20. It may not be out of place, however, to recall the principal features of the case. A Mr. Robert J. Gamble was living at that time in the house of Mrs. Hujus, the murdered woman, as a border, her husband being away on business. On the night in question Gamble, Mrs. Hujus, Gamble's little son, and a servant girl were sitting in the parlor of Mrs. Gamble's house, in Nanuet, when they were fired on, through the window, by an unknown assassin. Mrs. Hujus was shot in the side of the face and head, and fell mortally wounded. Gamble was also struck, and slightly injured, the murderer's gun being loaded with small shot and slugs. The servant and the child were not hurt. So soon as Gamble recovered from the shock, he rushed out and gave the alarm, the neighbors soon coming to their assistance. Mrs. Hujus died shortly after medical aid arrived. Upon searching for traces of the assassin a mask and an old cap were found in front of the house, and foot-prints were discovered in the soft mold under the window. Suspicion was directed toward Michael and Thomas Murphy, brothers-in-law of Gamble, from the fact that they were not well disposed toward him since the death of Gamble's wife, their sister. At the time of her death, they had openly asserted that she had been foully dealt with, and that Gamble and Mrs. Hujus were at the bottom of it. They even went so far as to insist on a Coroner's inquest in the case, and Gamble and Mrs. Hujus were arrested pending the investigation. Mrs. Gamble had also made a will before she died, leaving all her property to her husband. The Murphys were accordingly arrested and their premises searched twice. The first time two guns were found, but neither of them bore any trace of having been recently fired. In the second search a large horse pistol, which showed evidences of having been discharged shortly before, was discovered. This, taken in connection with other circumstances, led to their indictment for the murder.

FOLLOWING UP HIGHWAYMEN.

In Monday's Times appeared an account of the attack on and robbery of Francis McNab, of No. 3 Vandam street, by several colored men in Thompson street at an early hour on Sunday morning. Officer Terwilliger on Monday night arrested Cornelius Richardson, John Campbell, and Moses Dedman, all colored men, living in No. 57 Thompson street, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. McNab identified them as members of the gang who attacked and robbed him. They were arraigned before Justice Smith at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $3,000 bail.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's hats is creditable to that popular manufacturer's artistic skill and refined taste. To say that it is worthy of the bright days of this most enjoyable season, is faint praise. Of course everybody who is anybody buy their hats at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—Hon. Sherman D. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, R. S. Phelps, William Vaughan, Jr., E. T. Child, Mrs. Child, James Healey, Charles J. E. Thompson, William Russell, Alexander Bloomfield, Edwin Poirier, Master George Poirier, Miss Nathalie Poirier, Henry Vaughan, Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Bailey, J. M. Sommerville, M. D., C. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, A. N. Crosswell, Very Rev. M. Grignon, Miss Charlotta Bagge, Miss Carrie Lebot, Charles S. Noe, Miss Margaret Fredericks, Miss Rachel Steer, John Stone, J. Haldeman, B. F. Haldeman, John Mure, Rev. John McGuire, Mr. Foot, Prof. Vincent, D. G. Evans, M. B. Kneeland, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, E. J. Brailey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:10 | Sun sets.....5:22 | Moon sets...7:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:00 | Gov. Island.10:49 | Hell Gate.12:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Oct. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Cleopatra, Chapin, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; George W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Hoppet (Russ.,) Burman, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens Bockmann; San Luis (Br.,) Butter, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Peter C. Warwick (Br.,) Kione, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brigs Terneu (Nor.,) Ledieu, Nantes, France, Tetens & Bockmann; Florence, Rathbun, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; L. W. Eaton (Br.,) Burke, Bahia, Brazil, Crandall Brothers; Louisa Price (Br.,) Brown, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Drei Geschwester (Ger.,) Zeplica, Smyrna, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Annie Lewis, Mauch, Key West, Benner & Pinckney; Edna Harwood, Davis, Barbados and Demerara, G. W. Whitney; Laura (Br.,) Foster, St. John, N. B., via Portland, Heney & Parker; Mary E. Woodhull, Davis, Corpus Christi, Texas, J. H. Brower; Portland (Br.,) Coffin, Mayaguez, P. R., J. R. Horsey.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Oct. 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 8, lat. 46 27, lon. 42 17, passed a French steam-ship bound E.; 10th, at 8:20 P. M., 774 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged night signals with an Anchor Line steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston, Oct. 4, via Key West 8th, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamer Relief, Walcott, Nassau, N. P., 5 ds., with wrecking material to the Coast Wrecking Co.

Ship Scindia (of Workington,) Harrison, Calcutta and Sand Heads June 5, with mdse. to Ralli Bros.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Experienced a succession of light south-west airs down the Bay of Bengal. Crossed the equator June 26 in lon. 93 30 E. Lat. 12 S. took the south-east trades and a heavy squall; hove the ship down and shifted cargo; was obliged to send down top-gallant masts and carry only topsails until around the Cape of Good Hope, which we passed Aug. 10, St Helena Aug. 21, and the equator Sept. 1 in lon. 31; had light winds and calms from thence to Barnegat, when we had fresh winds from N. W.; July 14, lat 26 38 S., lon. 46 08 E., spoke bark Claudia, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Falmouth, 45 ds. out; July 27, lat. 28 48 S., lon. 38 40 E., bark William Clowes, (of South Shields,) from Ganjam, for Falmouth, 45 ds. out; July 30, lat. 29 36 S., lon. 31 37 E., bark Arabie, (of London,) bound S.; Aug. 11, (no lat. or lon.,) ship McDougall, (of Halifax,) from Bassein, for Falmouth, 65 ds. out; same time, bark Sophia, (of London,) from Madras, for Arbroath, 52 ds. out; Oct. 5, lat. 31 N., lon. 68 04 W., whaling schr. Charles Thompson, (of Provincetown,) bound to New-Bedford.

Bark Ecliptic, (Russ.,) Johannsen, Rotterdam 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Luigi Ruggiero, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Genoa 50 ds., with marble and rags to J. B. Phillips & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 13.

Bark Fiery Cross, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Souter, Hong Kong May 28, with mdse. to Benjamin D. Smith. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 14, and crossed the equator Sept. 13 in lon. 31 W.; had light trades and variable winds the entire passage.

Bark Florence, (of Boston,) Smith, Auckland 111 ds., with gum and flax to Arnold, Hines & Co. Was 60 ds. to Cape Horn, thence 20 ds. to the equator; had very light trades and variable winds.

Brig Fidelia, (of St. John, N. B.,) Young, Punta Arenas 145 ds., with cedar-wood to D. De Castro & Co. Aug. 8, lat. 44 15 S., lon. 42 W., signalled a Br. ship showing letters J. S. W. M., from Sydney, for London; Oct. 9, lat. 25 50, lon. 64 40, schr. S. S. Day, (of Belfast, Me.,) from Boston, for Cape Haytien.

Brig Daylight, Marks, New-Haven, to L. W. P. Armstrong.

Brig Prospect, (of Digby, N. S.,) Marshall, Salt River, Ja., 25 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and cotton to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Annie Bell, (of New-Haven,) Rice, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to E. Hotchkiss.

Schr. G. W. Stickney, Tooker, Charleston, S. C., 11 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to order.

Schr. G. R. Vreeland, Vreeland, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, Wyman, Virginia.

Schr. Keokuk, Kelley, Humacao 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. T. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mary Burdett, Tobin, Para 18 ds., with rubber, skins, &c., to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Orrie V. Drisko, (of Columbia Falls,) Drisko, Demerara 19 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Small, Appenaug.

Schr. Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Ida Lewis, Lewis, Kennebec, with ice to order.

Schr. Convoy, French, Spruce Head, with stone to order.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Lizzie Carr, Teel, St. George, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. John Somes, ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Seventy-six, Teel, St. George, N. B., with stone.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Rodgers, Sable Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Ella Pressey, (of Thomaston,) Pressey, Baracoa, 14 ds., with fruit to Jeame Lluhi & Co—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Azelda and Laura.

Schr. Argie and Emma, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Westerly.

Schr. Crusade, Davis, Millstonepoint.

Schr. Robert Blair, Brooks, Providence.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Flyaway, Enos, Providence.

Schr. J. A. Brown, Brown, Providence.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Providence.

Schr. W. H. Bowen, Golden, Providence.

Schr. Pangasset, Rockett, Providence.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence.

Schr. Wm. Mayo, ——, Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. B. Leeds, Hamilton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fannie Fern, Eaton, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Jos. Rogers, Dickenson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Brazos, Tryon, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Fuller, Salem.

Schr. L. M. Strout, Dean, Salem.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Burgess, Salem.

Schr. Tantamount, Warren, Salem.

Schr. Raven, Pendleton, Salem, for Port Johnson.

Schr. William Flint, Pendleton, Salem, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Higgins, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Black Diamond, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Loon, Hobbs, Fall River.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Ryder, Fall River.

Schr. Decator Oakes, Baker, Glen Cove.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. James Barratt, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. S. E. Jones, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. E. B. Coffin, ——, Boston.

Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Boston.

Schr. Geo. Nevienger, Case, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wave Crest, Daley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Lampney, Gould, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. F. Bonney, Martin, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Benj. Courtney, ——, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Bowan, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Ross, Somerset.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Somerset.

Schr. Oceanus, Young, Somerset.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgewater.

Schr. Richard Law, Eldridge, Stonington.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbert, Griffin, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Henry, Foss, Brook Haven.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tillotson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Fitch, Pawtucket.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Hunt, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ella Mathews, McElwell, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. S. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Norwalk.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Davis, East Lynn.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Newport.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Acara, Chandler, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to Robert Fairchild—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Virginia.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Barrett, Virginia.

Schr. N. H. Burrow, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. William Henry, Van Name, Virginia.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Berkele, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Francis French, Throckmorton, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph and Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. G. B. Gibson, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore.

Schr. F. Walker, Saxton, Virginia.

Schr. Edward Slade, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Eurotas, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. Wake, Gandy, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Wauponsa, Brannan, Virginia.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Virginia.

Schr. P. C. Shultz, Mankin, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED—Steam-ships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Cresent City, for Havana; Charleston, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13.—Arr. steamer Vindicator, from New-York; bark H. F. Hussey, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 13.—Passed out, ships Macauley, for Rotterdam; Andrew Jackson, for Charleston; barks Delphine, for Cork; Gamaliel, for Rio.

Passed out from Norfolk, steamer San Antonio.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Cld. schrs. George B. Ferguson, Belfast, Me.; James Satterthwaite, Boston; J. C. Thompson, Apponang; Helen P., Alexandria; steamship Reading, Boston.

Arr. schrs. James Satterthwaite, Providence; J. C. Thompson, Fall River; bark Germania, New-York; schr. John McGinniss, Richmond.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 13.—Arr. steamers Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; Montgomery, from New-York; ships Lady Dufferin, Evans, from Bahia; Lizzie Moses, Cox, from Delaware Breakwater; bark Hoyse, St. Orain, from Leith.

Cld., ship Golden Rule, Hall, for Liverpool; brig Augusta Demey, for Reval; steamship Leo, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The disabled steam-ship Ontario has been relieved from her exposed position off the eastern coast of Ireland, and is being towed to Liverpool by three tugs.

Sld. for the United States, Alpha, National Eagle, and Mary A. Marshall.

Arr. out on the 11th inst., Hilda and Marie.

Arr. out on the 12th inst., Hunter, Brookville, and Ellida.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Guiseppe Mursi, Alfrado, Edmund Richardson, Ocean, Marion and George Henry.

Also arr. out, Chimoca, Prince Leboo, Pagnete de Nova York, Rosa, and Regina del Cin.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 13.—The National Line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Oct. 3, for Liverpool, touched here today.

GLASGOW, Oct. 13.—The State Line steam-ship State of Georgia, Capt. Cooper, from New-York, Oct. 1, arr. here today.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 13.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Pommerania, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York, Oct. 1, for Hamburg, arr. here at 8 A. M. yesterday, and proceeded.

BREST, Oct. 12.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Periere, Capt. Surmont, from New-York, Oct. 3, arr. here yesterday.

STERLING
SILVER-WARE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
have now on exhibition the novelties for this season, prepared during the past Summer, at their Prince street works.

The collection contains new forms and styles of ornamentation in chasing, engraving, tinting, and finishing, and some articles not before made in silver.

The assortment of useful and fancy articles suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS is fresher in style and larger than ever before. Particular attention has been paid to arranging them in novel and attractive cases, the product of their own shops, thus insuring exclusiveness.

Their Forks, Spoons, and Table-ware are the richest in designs and finest in finish in this country, and are sold at the same prices per ounce as the ordinary trade patterns.

Complete outfits, put up in strong plate chests, always in stock.

B. L. Solomon & Sons
Are receiving by every Steamer from Europe the Latest Novelties in
Furniture Coverings
AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Selected by one of the Firm residing there, and thereby able to take advantage of the reduced prices that goods can now be purchased at.

Being the only "exclusively Upholstery House" in the City, and receiving the entire attention of all the members of our Firm in maintaining its well-known reputation, our Goods, for Style and Price, ARE NOT EQUALED.

657 & 659 Broadway.

CAUTION

To all parties about to purchase licenses for the manufacture of butter from beef suet.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture butter and oleomargarine, with their several products, under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties *manufacturing or selling* artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the company, Room No. 82, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.

HENRY A. MOTT, President.
Sidney Whittemore, Secretary.
New-York Post Office Box No. 2,915.

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NO. 676 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
Manufacturers of
Fine Silver-Plated Wares
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS
AT RETAIL BY
THE GORHAM COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS,
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AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
No. 3 Maiden Lane.

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American Silks.
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Special attention is called to our choice assortment of these fine Silks, which were made expressly for our retail sales, comprising all new and desirable colorings.

Our experience in selling these goods warrants the statement that they are the best Silks in this market offered at anything like corresponding prices.

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BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

A. RAYMOND & CO.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS
BUSINESS SUITS
FOR
GENTS,
AND
SCHOOL SUITS
FOR
BOYS,
AT
PRICES VERY LOW.

Aitken, Son & Co.,
Broadway, corner 18th st.,
FOR THIS WEEK,
SPECIAL DISPLAY
OF
FALL FASHIONS
IN
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

BARGAINS
IN
Furniture,
Furniture Coverings,
And all Upholstery Goods at the closing-out sale of G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

EMBROIDERED CRAVATS
in very exquisite designs recently received; also a very beautiful assortment FANCY RIBBONS, in the most desirable widths and colorings.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
No. 893 BROADWAY and No. 18 EAST 19TH ST.

FINE SETS, $1 50 TO $50.
BEAUTIFUL
COAL VASES, $3 50 TO $30.
First-class HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CHINA and GLASSWARE,
at very low prices at
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
COOPER INSTITUTE BUILDING, CORNER [illegible]